



# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION,

FOR THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

PUNJAB .

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LAHORE:—

PRINTED AT THE LAHORE CHRONICLE PRESS, BY MAHOMED AZEEM.

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1852.



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NO. I.

## CANALS OF THE MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

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*From,*

LIEUTENANT HUGH JAMES,

*Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan.*

*To,*

THE COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT,

*Mooltan Division.*

*Dated, Mooltan, 29th November, 1849,*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following remarks relative to the Canals of the Mooltan District.

2.—Ghoolam Moostapha Khan was appointed by the Board, with a small establishment for three months, during the past season, as a general Superintendent of Canals. I had recommended this temporary measure, as the only means of providing against the injurious effects of frequent floods from the breaking of the Canal banks ; he was very active and useful in this respect, and the loss of crops would have been much more extensive, had he not judiciously taken precautions where dan-

3.—Annexed, I have the honor to forward a Return of the 15 chief Canals of the District, shewing the length, average width and depth, the number of “Jhalars” or Persian wheels, upon the banks of the smaller water courses leading from them, and of the villages deriving benefit from their courses. From Mooltan on the Chenab, and from Loodun on the Sutlej, to the junction of those Rivers, these works are numerous and well executed; upon these and the wells, the whole country is dependant for its irrigation, and in their preservation and increase consist the welfare of the agricultural classes. In reporting on the settlement of the Mailsee Purgannah, I alluded to the mode of defining a man's estate, or his interest in a village, by the means of irrigation he possessed, as so many wells or so many Persian wheels or small water courses, which seems to shew the high value set upon such possessions, and in fact, without them landed property is of no value. The majority of these Canals are open from April to September, but the Sirdarwah continues open for a longer period. The level nature of the country rendered their excavation easy, and generally speaking the earth thrown up on each side is found a sufficient barrier to keep the water in its bed; especially if strengthened, as is frequently the case, by the roots of trees planted along the banks. But in low lands, where the water is confined in its course, solely by these entrenchments, they are strengthened by Bunds. The preservation of these bunds is most important, not only to save the crops in the immediate vicinity, but to prevent the injury to those of villages at the tail of the Canal which would lose their supply of water at a time when it is most required. These Bunds are consequently of greatest strength and extent in the low lands near the mouth. The breaking of bunds near Mooltan and Shoojahabad is always attended with extensive injury.

4.—From these main Canals, the water is raised by means of Persian wheels or carried to fields beyond by small ducts. In most places one wheel is sufficient to raise the water to the surface, but in some two are required, the first raising it to a reservoir from which it is raised by the second to the surface. The ducts are of various width and extent, and can be enlarged at the option of the proprietors. In some cases, the lands are flooded by making a small inlet in the Bank, but this was not generally allowed by the Government, as it tended to injure the banks, and also to waste the water. This year I was obliged, to prohibit this mode of irrigation entirely, as the people, freed from all restraint, endeavoured to introduce this system universally, finding it so much cheaper, as dispensing with the necessity for employing bullocks; but the banks were injured thereby, and also their neighbours' crops. It was easy to admit the water, but when the inlet became wider, a breach was made which required hundreds of men to repair.

5.—The whole of the main Canals are considered as the property of Government, and the regulation and distribution of water were in the same hands. Occasional grants were made by Government for the purpose of re-excavating and improving Canals; Sawun Mul shewed great liberality in this respect. But the annual repair and clearance, the stoppage of breaches, and all other expense, were borne by the public. The work was carried on as follows:—No certain number of statute laborers was laid down for each village or Canal, but in the month of December, the Kardar of the Pergunnah demanded as many laborers as he considered necessary for the season, according to the state of the Canal, and extent of clearance required. The number to be furnished by each proprietor was then appointed; some furnished according to the number of their Wells, but the majority according to the produce of their lands in the past season, a certain number of laborers being fixed for each 100 Rs. worth of produce. The length of time for which they were to serve was then determined, and the average was two months. During this period, the la-



borers were paid by the parties furnishing them, and generally at the rate of 3 Rupees per mensem. A Mohurir was appointed by the Kardar with a small establishment, and also several men styled "Meerabs" who were Superintendents of excavation, and also throughout the year continued moving along their boats to give timely notice of any apprehended breaches. This establishment was paid from the amount of fines levied under the name of "Knssoor," or "Nagah," from parties who neglected to furnish their quota of laborers, or whose laborers, deserted during the progress of the Work. This fine was usually at the rate of two annas per diem for the period of absence. The balance remaining, after the payment of the establishment, was carried to account of Government; proprietors often compounded for furnishing a double number of men for half the stipulated period, and the same evil system existed in this department as in that of the customs &c., of excusing men of influence, Sainds and others, from furnishing any laborers for Canals, though some of them derived the greatest advantage from them, a system which granted favors to idleness at the expense of industry, to wealth at that of poverty. From the above it will be seen that the whole expense was born by the community; but notwithstanding this, the Government derived a direct Revenue from them, as well as the indirect and legitimate benefit resulting from extended cultivation.

6.—This Revenue was derived only from the cultivation of Wells paying at a fixed money rate, and from no other lands. These wells were held in lease at a fixed money assessment, but the extent of cultivation was limited, usually, to 25 Beggahs; all in excess of that paid at the rate of the place in kind. It was far cheaper for the cultivators to irrigate their land from the canals than from the wells, and they invariably did so, as long as the supply lasted. Where several of such wells, the property of the same Zumeendar, were contiguous, the lands of all could be irrigated from one jhalari, or persian Wheel, on the Canal, at the same expense as would be required for merely one well. It enabled them likewise to cultivate more extensively, and in event

of the water in the canal failing at an early period of the season, they had their wells in reserve to save their crops, the extra expense merely being entailed of putting the wood work in repair, and the employment of more hands for the remainder of the season—but this early failure was not very common. Under these circumstances, and as the money rates upon wells were usually low, it was but just that, where the cause of remission, (i. e. the greater attendant expense) was removed, a further demand should be made from the parties. This demand called *Abce-anah*,” or water tax, was one Rupee per each well in the rubee, whether the land in which the sowing was to take place, received a flooding before the water failed, or not ; and in the khureef two Rupees per well for every watering received from the Canal, up to six times. If the land received more than that number of waterings, no further demand was made, but 12 Rupees taken for the season. As before observed, the low rate of assessment was fixed on the supposition that the land would be irrigated only by the well, and the above demand was therefore a very fair one for such lands. No tax was taken on account of crops paying in kind, for there the Government had no equal interest with the proprietor in the increase of cultivation caused by a continued and free supply of water. The average amount of Revenue realized from this source was from 15 to 20 thousand Rupees per annum for the whole district.

7.—The distribution of the water was, as might, be expected, a constant source of dispute. The mode varied in different localities. On some canals the number of hours per diem was fixed for which wheels were to be worked at the different villages, or ducts to remain open ; but the size of the latter was not regulated in any way. In others, bunds were allowed to be thrown across for a certain time, but this was a rare and bad practice ; the first-mentioned was the most general and equitable mode. I shall allude to this subject below.

8.—Having thus considered the nature of the Canals ; the system for their clearance, for the distribution of their waters.

and the revenue derived directly from them under the late Government, it remains to determine the mode under which those matters are to be carried out for the future, and.—

9.—*Firstly* as to their general Superintendence. I do not think that it will be found advantageous to Government, or to the cultivators, to follow the system adopted in Sind, of placing the whole of the Canals under a separate Department. The effects of that system were in Sind, and would be here, not only to remove responsibility from the community at large but also to interdict the men, whose interests were mostly concerned, from taking the necessary steps. In several instances, I was informed, as the officer of the district, that the Canals would be cleared by the Canal Department. If the men commenced to work it was stopped till the proper level should be ascertained: time passed on; the canal officer rode from one to another, using his best endeavours to set the works in progress, till, at the end of the season, I was informed that the Canals would not, for that year, be cleared by the Department. Then followed hurry and confusion; men were called from their fields when they could be least spared, and in double the usual number; the river rose, and the Canals remained uncleared. Canals of the nature of those under report, do not, in my opinion, repay Government for taking upon itself their exclusive charge, nor is that charge, with respect to the repair and clearance, either called for or beneficial to the people. They are very different from the canals of the Ganges and Jumna. Those were new works requiring, in the planning and execution, science and outlay; difficulties arose at every step, which native genius could not overcome. They were great in their conception, great in their object, and great in their result. But neither scientific supervision, nor extensive outlay are required to confirm the people of this district in the benefit they have always enjoyed, and at present it could do no more; all the Canals were under native supervision, and with the aid of Government, furnish irrigation to as much land as lies within their influence, and to extend that influence, pecuniary, but not executive, aid is required.

There are no difficulties presented, which native genius cannot accomplish. But as numerous villages share in the benefit, and in different degrees, the requisite unanimity is the chief consideration, and this cannot be looked for without the aid of Government, in obliging all who reap advantage to contribute their quota, and to prevent an inequality in that contribution. For this purpose, an efficient native establishment, under the district officer, will be found ample, and most congenial to the people at large. By its aid, he will be able to see that the clearance is commenced in time, and is regularly carried out, that the contributions of labor are equitably apportioned, that anticipated breaches are prevented, and actual breaches repaired; and that the distribution of the water is made as fairly as practicable. In this way the greatest amount of benefit procurable, would be obtained from the Canals at present existing. To increase their number on the same scale would require an advance from Government to be repaid in revenue, and which experience shews that it would be in the course of a few seasons. The district of Khachee, which was waste 12 years ago has yielded an average revenue of 50,000 Rupees per annum for the last 10 years, and has been settled now by me at 19,000 Rupees. The whole of its cultivation is from the Dewanwah, excavated by Sawun Mul. Equally striking instances could be mentioned. Annexed is a list of establishment which I would recommend. I write on the assumption that it would be the view of Government to receive its Revenue indirectly from increased cultivation, and not directly by a water tax, at all times obnoxious to the people, and especially so when the repair of the works is effected by themselves. In fine, I recommend the continuance of the old system under stricter supervision, and with greater liberality in advances. The light of native experience will suffice to guide us here, and let science fertilize the Bar.

The capabilities of the soil now lying waste for want of Canals is apparent. In many places the remains of old water courses are yet traceable, and of villages formerly existing, while

the numerous branches of the lower bed of the Beas, Dhumuk and Ganges Rivers, which intersect the Eastern and South Eastern portion of the District, present admirable facilities for bringing the whole country under cultivation. But it is frequently objected, that there is not sufficient population to warrant such outlay on the part of Government. To this I would reply, that in the countries on the Indus, both upper and lower, wherever some natural cause, as extreme poverty of soil, dense jungle or swamp is not found to exist, or some temporary cause as pest, pestilence or famine, the desertion of land arises from the want of means of irrigation, and that whenever such desertion has occurred, the repair of the Canals has brought back the inhabitants, and there seems to be no reason for doubting the efficacy of the remedy in the present instance; at all events the experiment is worth a trial.

I have already recommended that the profits of Canals of this nature, should be looked for in an increased cultivation, and not from a water tax. In my late settlement of the District, I excluded this entirely from my calculations, leaving it to be regulated hereafter. To continue it under the old system, would be obviously unjust, for as all lands are now included in one money assessment, it would be imposing an extra fee on a portion of the estate on no plausible ground; if to be levied at all, it should be levied from all, and such taxation could not but lead to discontent.

Before closing this report, I would bring to your notice a locality offering numerous advantages for the first advance. Through the Loodun and Tibhee Districts, parallel to the Sutlej, runs the old bed of the Dhumuk river, now always dry. The bed is broad, deep, and clear of jungle, and the land on either bank free from dense jungle, and of a rich soil. The people of this district, as stated in my settlement report, are predatory herdsmen; little engaged in agriculture, and without any extensive means of irrigation. The late Government seems to have been unable to reclaim them, and to have content-

ed itself with confining them to their own pargannah, inducing them to cultivate some lands by lowering its demand upon the produce to less than half of that in neighbouring pargannahs. To give them the means of cultivating would be the most efficient aid to the Magistrate in changing the character of the people, very little outlay would be required. I beg to annex a sketch of the country and proposed Canal. The work would comprise the excavation of an inlet A, from the Satej below Lahooke to the Dhumuk, about three miles in extent, the erection of a bund across the bed of the latter, at the point B, some slight clearance in its course, the strengthening of the bund at Lurtunee, C, which was erected to prevent the waters of the Dewanwah from flowing into the Dhumuk, and the thorough clearing of the water course called Moghul-ke-Char. I calculate the extent of land capable of being brought under immediate cultivation, and free of jungle, at 30 square miles.

During the progress of the work, I would suggest that estates of from 100 to 1,000 Begahs be measured off, and assessed for five years; those laying claim to the proprietary right of the soil having the first option of taking up the estate, but no further claim to be considered. Sawun Mul acted much on this principle when he settled cultivators on the Dewanwah.

The sum necessary to carry out this work would be 10,000 Rupees at the out-side, and it would probably be completed for 7,000 Rupees.

When I mentioned the plan amongst the Zameendars, I received numerous claims of right in the land which had lain dormant for more than 60 years; another proof of the eligibility of the plan is, that a private individual has offered to execute it himself on condition of receiving a water tax of two anas per beegah, on the land irrigated from it. If to be carried out this season, as it might well be, the work should be commenced forthwith.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. JAMES, *Asst. Commr.*

*Asst. Commr's Office, Moollan, Dated 29th November, 1849.*



(COPY.)

*Proposed Canal Establishment for the Mooltan Division.*

| No. | Rank.                 | Monthly<br>salary<br>of each. | Total per<br>mensem. | Total per<br>annum. |
|-----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1   | Superintendent, ..... | 100                           | 100                  | 1200                |
| 2   | Naibs, .....          | 30                            | 60                   | 720                 |
| 1   | Mohurrir, .....       | 20                            | 20                   | 240                 |
| 4   | Jemadars, .....       | 7                             | 28                   | 336                 |
| 20  | Chokeedars, .....     | 4                             | 80                   | 960                 |
| 6   | Peons, .....          | 5                             | 30                   | 360                 |
|     | Stationary, .....     | 3                             | 3                    | 36                  |
|     | Total, ....           |                               | 321                  | 3852                |

The Superintendent to move about the District, and exercise a general supervision making weekly reports to the District Officer. One Naib to act as his Assistant on the Chenab, and one on the Sutlej, also reporting weekly through the Superintendent. The Mohurrir to remain with Superintendent. Two Jemadars to act with each Naib in certain districts, and to report to him, five Chokeedars with each Jemadar on different Canals to be immediately under the Jemadar.

The six Peons to remain with Superintendent.

(Signed) HUGH JAMES,  
*Assistant Commissioner.*

(True Copy.)

(Signed) M. P. EDGEWORTH,  
*Commissioner and Superintendent.*







Look at 1/2 map



No. 2.

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MOZZUFFURGHUR SETTLEMENT.

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*From,*

H. JAMES, ESQUIRE,

*Deputy Commissioner,*

*To,*

THE COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT,

*Leia Division.*

*Dated, Mozzuffurghur, 9th February, 1850.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward to you the Settlement papers of Purgunah Mozzuffurghur, and to submit the following remarks on the same :—

2.—The first object of attention must be the nature of the land tenures at present existing, and in the district under report they are very similar in all the villages. The proprietary right, though not absolute, yet distinct, is vested in the Zumeendar, and is heritable and transferable. Originally this right included the entire management of the estate by the proprietor, who made his own arrangements for its cultivation, enjoyed the

profits, and was solely responsible to Government for its revenue. But in the constant changes then taking place, the landed proprietors, who were as often engaged in the defence of their lands, or attacks upon those of their neighbours, as in their cultivation, found it more to their profit to entrust the latter to other parties, receiving a portion of the produce as their fee.

But these exactions became exorbitant, and the real cultivators found themselves pressed, both by the Government and the proprietors, and as a natural consequence the lands became deserted. At the commencement of the Sikh Rule, when Sawun Mul farmed the district, it was his interest to restore the lands to cultivation, and this he could not do through the impoverished class of proprietors then existing. The people to whom he looked were the Hindoo Capitalists, and those who had formerly cultivated the lands, paying a certain fee to the proprietors. Whilst, therefore, he upheld the right of the real owners of the soil, he checked and regulated their demands upon the real cultivators, and this gave rise to, or rather placed on a firm footing, the numerous and important class of Chukdars, and the system now obtaining, which at first sight seems so complicated. The right of the Chukdar, or Sillundar, is in some measure explained by the name Chuk, which means the wooden frame sunk as the foundation of a well, and sillun means bricks, so that the Chukdar, or Sillundar, is the owner of the well, in contra-distinction to the Zumeendar, or owner of the land. By the institution of this class, the Zumeendars lost one of their most highly valued privileges, viz. the entire management of their estates, and arrangement for their tillage, at the same time that Government renounced all claim upon them for the revenue of lands not absolutely under their own cultivation. The Chukdar first obtained the sanction of Government to dig a well in any uncultivated portion of land, settling, at the time, the rate at which he was to be assessed, and agreeing to pay, to the owner of the land, the regular portion of the produce called "lichh." Beyond the payment of that fee, he was perfectly inde-

pendent of the Zumeendar, and was not thenceforth liable to ejection, even if his land remained uncultivated.

3.—The only permanent rights in a village are those of the Zumeendar, and of the Chukdar, and both are heritable and transferable; herein consists the main difference between the Chukdars and the hereditary cultivators of India. The latter are unable to alienate their fields without the consent of the proprietors, nor are they “competent of themselves to perform any act, which is considered to indicate proprietary right, such as the digging of a well, the planting of a garden, or the location of a laborer.”—Whereas the Chukdars have all these privileges, and are utterly independant of the proprietors and each other, nor is there any mutual responsibility to Government; all hold in severalty, and pay their own revenue direct, the Zumeendar receiving merely his “lichh” upon the produce.

4.—The land attached to these wells is not, in most cases, defined, and in a country where the cultivation is so dependant upon artificial irrigation, the most natural mode of defining property in an Estate, is by the means of irrigation possessed by the proprietor. Thus a man is never said to own so much land, but so many wells or “kusers” (small water courses) or “Jhalars” (Persian wheels.) It is matter of surprise that with such a broad definition, there are so very few boundary disputes; but these seldom arise.

5.—The only rights, besides the above-mentioned, are those of tenants at will, which are temporary in most instances, but in some cases have, by continued occupation, become permanent. A Chukdar, when tilling his land through others, either makes it entirely over to them, receiving a fee out of which he pays the “lichh” of the Zumeendar, the Government demand being paid by the tenants and the expenses of cultivation being also borne by them, except the seed and the wages of the laborers; this fee is called *Kharch*, and is generally not more than one-fifth of the produce, or in some instances the case, the whole

provides the seed and bullocks, and "butais," or divides, the produce, paying, out of his share, all expenses and demands. In this case his share is usually two thirds.

6.—The true nature of this "Kusoor" must always be borne in mind, and it is some times so nearly indicating a proprietary right, that great caution is necessary to avoid injustice; for it is often difficult to separate the right of levying this fee, and the responsibilities annexed to that right, and which is in fact a mere right of occupancy from the real ownership of the soil. When an estate contains much jungle, or has been long uncultivated, it was a common practice of the late Government to make it over to a farmer, detailing in his lease the share to be taken from the cultivators, and the portion of that share to be made over to him as Kusoor, the Zumeendar receiving, in all instances, his "lichh." Here then, there is no right, either of occupancy or proprietorship, yet the latter is claimed by the parties, and at first the claim appears well grounded; nor is it without much difficulty that the truth is arrived at, for in all such cases the proprietary right necessarily dwindles down into the irregular and uncertain receipt of a certain fee. All further interest became vested in the farmer; on a little closer inspection, we find that the profits of this farmer were paid by the Government, who, without his assistance, would have realized nothing from the land. But when a Settlement is made with the proprietors and cultivators themselves, the case is altered, and claims from such parties, for the continuance of this Kusoor, I have in all instances rejected.

7.—There is one other kind of Kusoor which should here be mentioned, and that is the fee of the old Pathan head men. When the Mahomedan rule was overturned by the Sikhs, nearly all the Pathans left their estates and fled. I do not mean that the estates were literally their property, but they had a claim upon the produce similar to that of the Military retainers of Akbar, when he first rewarded his adherents by grants of villages and lands. Had the old state of things continued, the

modern result would have been similar to the more ancient, and a new tenure have been formed, that is to say, a share in the produce of the soil would have become a proprietary right in that soil for thirty years. The original proprietors have, therefore, remained in possession, but the Pathans who did such good service under Major Edwardes, now come forward, and in reclaiming their Kusoor, claim also their proprietary right. My present instructions do not permit of my enforcing this right, but I find that it has been enforced in some instances. The Village of Lalpoor is now the property of Foudar Khan, who caused the "Kusoor" to be placed under Government Seal, when Major Edwardes first passed through the District. After the cessation of hostilities, this "Kusoor" was made to include proprietary right.

8.—Having thus briefly alluded to the various rights at present existing in the villages of this District, it will be necessary to record the mode in which the revenue has, of late years, been levied, and the most ordinary one was that of "Butai." The Government share is the lowest, I have ever met with, being never more than one-third, and usually 1-5th, or 1-6th of the produce. With regard to Indigo and Sugar, it was 1-6th. The collection of this share devolved upon the Kardar and two Mohurrirs, formerly the establishment retained in this Purgunnah, who at the harvest weighed out the grain, and received the Government share. The division was by weight, an infinitely more just a mode than that adopted in other countries, as in Sind, viz. by measure. The grain was not always taken in kind, but payment received for it at the rate of the day, with the addition of a fee called Zabitah, usually from 2 to 4 anas per maund; some lands paid by measurement, and the ordinary rates per beegah were:—Pease 1 R., Arzan 1-4, Sarshaf 1-8, Tobacco 4, Badrang 3-3, Cotton 2, Carrots, 3-8. Puttas were granted to individuals for the cultivation of Wells, specifying the sum to be paid annually, whether cultivated or not, and the extent of land included in the Puttah, and called "Rukbah." This was usually from 20 to 25 beegahs; all cultivation in excess of that quantity was assessed



at the rates of the Village, and such collections were denominated "Towfeer." The Revenue was raised by the collection of numerous fees and cesses, some of which took their origin from the intricate modes of collection, and others were totally separate; amongst the first were Doombeeree, Mohussulee, and Hisabgird. The Doombees, or Patwarees, were paid by a share of the produce taken from the whole, and before the Government share was taken, and the Mohusuls, or field watchmen, were similarly remunerated; gradually Government retook, from them, half the proceeds of this fee, and carried it to account as Doombeeree, and Mohusulee. Besides this they received from the Doombeers another fee called "ijarah," which in some villages amounted to 1 and even 200 Rupees per annum. The Hisabgird was a fee paid by all Malgoozars on the Settlement of their accounts. "Shrafee" was another item carried to the credit of Government, and was the fee of the Shroffs through whom the revenue was paid to Government. It was levied at 8 annas per cent, half of which was retained by the Shroffs, and half carried to the credit of Government.—The largest fee, however, was levied on the Goor, and which, under the name of "Khurch," amounted to half, and in some cases to as much as the original demand. Another large fee was the "Amdanee" on Indigo, which was levied at the rate of 1-4 per maund on the cultivator's share; there were other small nuzurs levied on various petty accounts, and which differed in each Village. The fees, separate from the cultivation were:—first "Trinee." This was of two kinds, vizt. "Trinee dookan" and "Trinee Shooturan," the former a shop tax, usually one rupee per shop, and the latter a tax on camels.—This was very unjustly levied, being once fixed and no diminution made on account of the decrease of Camels by death, sale, or removal. It was levied from the owners of the Camels, and the amount was carried to the Debit of the Villages at which they resided, when the tax was first imposed. It was collected in each Purgunnah by one head man, who realized the items due by each party from them, and paid the whole into Government, a portion of the produce of certain given to the Villages has varied according to their nature and

Villages was also taken as " Dhurmurth ;" but the greater part of this was repaid as local charity. There are very extensive date groves in this Distrist, all the property of Government ; it was the custom to force these upon the Villagers annually, in farm, leaving them to make the best of their bargain by the sale of the fruit. The amount taken for these date groves, at some Villages, was upwards of 1,000 Rupees.

9.—I now turn to the Settlement made by me ; and first, as to the

#### CALCULATION OF THE JUMA.

This has been effected by taking the average of the Sumbut, years 1902, 3, and 4, as the basis. I did not include the year 1905, corresponding with A. D. 1848, because it was one of anarchy and confusion. Having ascertained the amount of Cash realized, and of grain, I converted the latter into money at the rate of 1-8 per maund for Rubbee crops, and one for Khurreef-crops, a very low average. Indigo I computed at 40 Rs. per maund. I then deducted all the fees and cesses mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and made a further deduction on the net balance of from 10 to 20 per cent, according as the village was more or less capable of improvement. The great error of the Settlement is an unavoidable one, viz :—the rent is calculated according to the produce instead of according to the capabilities of the Villages. But in a summary Settlement of this nature, it was impossible to enter into any detailed enquiry as to soil, jungle, &c., and moreover no very extensive improvement could take place in the course of three years, so that the average produce of a Village for three ordinary years is a very good test of the real present capabilities of that Village. With regard to the amount of this Settlement, I compute it as being equal to one-eighth of the gross produce at the outside. Where lands have been cut away by the River, I have calculated the area so carried away during the three years, above named, and made a corresponding deduction from the Juma of the present settlement. The per-centage

capabilities, as I have tried also to equalize the demand from different Villages; thus when the Butai was formerly 1-3d, have given greater remission than where it was 1-5th or 1-6th.

#### LUMBERDARS.

Having fixed the Government demand, the question arose as to what parties were to be immediately responsible for the amount? When the Estate was undivided, no difficulty arose, and of course, the Zumeendar was the sole party to deal with. But such instances are rare, and in most Villages the individual responsibility of the Chukdars presented obstacles to a systematic arrangement. Entirely to have set aside the responsibilities of these men would have been attended with bad results, because the Zumeendars would have been unable to supply their place, or to have furnished the capital requisite to provide for the tillage of their estates. None of the Zumeendars can manage their own estates; they are entirely and willingly dependant on these Chukdars who settle all the accounts of the village. On the other hand to have set aside the Zumeendars, would have encouraged the continuance of individual responsibility, and consequent intricacy of accounts. I have endeavoured to avoid both extremes, and in bringing forward the landed proprietors, to associate them with the Chukdars instead of making them dependant on them. I have therefore taken the head Zumeendars, and allowed the Chukdars to select one or two (according to the amount of Juma) from their own body, as the joint Lumburdars of villages, thus creating a mutual responsibility amongst all the members.

This is the first step to the grand result of freeing the proprietors of estates from that secondary consideration and state of dependance, into which a complicated system of accounts, and an illiberal policy, have thrown them, for it is not only a value in the soil which is to be created, but an undivided interest therein, which must be productive of good. In all instances, I have fixed a remuneration fee of 5 per cent on the Juma payable to the Lumburdars.

## RECORD OF RIGHTS.

This is perhaps the most important point of all, as it is the part of the Settlement which is of most extensive benefit. To enter into any very minute detail was out of the question, and I have contented myself with recording the nature of the most important rights possessed by individuals, and the mode in which the Juma is to be realized amongst them, and the profits divided. In a country where no measurements have taken place, it seemed to me more convenient to adopt the definitions hitherto employed to express properties in an estate. I first recorded the proprietors of each well, or puttee of land, subject to inundation, and the rate at which he has hitherto been assessed. I next recorded the Zumeendar's rights and claims upon the whole, and then, the voluntary agreement of all Malgoozars to pay their quota, either on the same principle as that on which the Juma was calculated, viz., by an average of the three years with deduction of the same fees, and the same amount of percentage, or to have their lands assessed by the Lumburdars at the old rates, as laid down in the first column, and the profit or loss arising from the season, will be divided in shares amongst those who adopt the first named plan. Thus, in Village A, the Lumberdars, or Sudur Malgoozars are B, and C, and the Malgoozars are B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K ; of these, B, C, G, and K, agree to pay the average rate after the specified deductions, and D, E, F, and H, to have their lands but aid, or assessed by measurement as the case may be ; whatever profits accrue will be divided amongst B, C, G, and K, in the proportion of their respective shares, and the same rule will apply regarding any loss. Waste lands brought under cultivation, will be assessed at such rates as they may find remunerative, and the profits carried to account. Supposing B, to be the only real proprietor, he will continue to receive from all, his "lichh" or Zumeendaree, and B, and C, as Lumburdars, will receive their 5 per cent on the Government Jumma. Thus my khowat papers, although not declaring the exact amount to be received from each individual, or the exact share of pro-

fits to be enjoyed, will still give the main information, viz., the mode in which such shares are to be calculated, and the rest is a mere matter of account, derivable from the Putwaree's papers.

### FREE LANDS.

In several Villages certain wells are held rent free, in Dhurmarth, &c., and these have not been included in the Juma at present, but have been noted in the Khewut papers, and when the return of these (to be forwarded) has received the sanction of Government, those grants, which are resumed, will have to be separately assessed. In two or three villages a share of the Revenue has been enjoyed by individuals in Jageer. In these cases, I have assessed the village at the full rate, recording the claim in the Roobakaree of the Village, and any deduction therefrom will depend on the mode adopted by Government to pay such shares, when the cases are brought to notice in the above return.

### PUTWAREES.

I have recorded the names of these at each village, and the fee to be received by them, which is universally two per cent on the Government Juma. Where two small estates adjoin, and one Putwaree has been hitherto employed, I have entered his name in both; to have separated them would have caused a confusion in the accounts, and the amount of fee in each would have been no sufficient remuneration.

### SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

The majority of disputes have been regarding the enjoyment of "Kusoor," and are founded principally on former possession; these I have rejected, as not within my jurisdiction as a Settlement officer. When however possession, or the legal

partition of land, or profits accruing therefrom, have seemed doubtful, I have freely availed myself of the powers vested in Collectors, under Section 14, VII. 22, and settled them in a summary manner, and as far as practicable by arbitration. The same powers will enable me, at any period, to revise such decisions, should they be found wrong, or ill defined. I have perhaps too freely used these powers, and summarily settled cases, which should more properly have gone through the Civil Court; but I considered that at the first Settlement, the easier and cheaper such investigations were carried on, the better, instead of acting in a way unintelligible to the people, by referring them to another court presided over by myself. No disputes arose as to boundaries on account of their ill defined nature above explained; but when actual measurements take place, doubtless such will arise.

#### SIWAE COLLECTIONS.

The only item under this head is the trince upon Camels. It was impossible to fix this for each Village, and I have therefore had to farm the whole of each Purgunnah to the head Jut, through whom this fee was always paid, laying down the rates at which he is to collect from the owners of camels grazing. When a regular settlement is made, of course the grazing lands at each Village will be separately assessed, according to their extent, and the rent will form a part of the Juma payable by the Zumeendars, who will also receive the fees on cattle grazing at their village; at present they have nothing to say, either to the collection or profits, and in fact it is not a rent on grazing land, but a tax on Cattle, and must come under the head of Siwae in the accounts.

In conclusion I beg to state, that the Proprietors and Tenants seem highly pleased with the assessment, especially now that it is made for three years, they have in fact found it much more favorable than they had even expected, to enable

Transmitted with my Ver- you to see the mode, in which I have  
nacular Proceedings of this recorded my proceedings, I do myself  
date.

the honour to forward the Village  
Mists of two Villages for your inspection. These form a good  
basis for my Record office, and I have caused the General In-  
dexes to be prepared in the way laid down in Section III, of  
Directions for Collectors.

I have &c.,

(Sd.) H. JAMES,

*Deputy Commissioner.*

*Mozzuffurghur,*  
*Dy. Commissioner's Office,* }  
*The 9th February, 1850.*

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) D. Ross,

*Commr. and Supt.*

Abstract Purgunah Statement of the Summary Settlement of Purgunah Mozuffurghur, in the Tahseel of Khangurh, from Rubbee 1907 to Khurreef 1909, inclusively.

| No.                | Name of Mouzals.  | Names of Lamberdars.                               | Average of former years including Purgunah and Chaur. | Average of former years including Purgunah and Chaur. | Prepared and | Hold Purgunah | Total  | Remarks.  |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|--------------|---------------|--------|---|
| 1                  | Barth Wallace, .. | Mulik Jindoo and Alla Bukh                         | 4.5   | 4.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    | No nearly all carried away and there still close.                 |
| "                  | Bhoolapur, ..     | Mulik Palliah, and Allah Bukh,                     | 3.9   | 3.75  | 3.0          | 1             | 3.1    |   |
| "                  | Bhoolpur, ..      | Mulik Khyrah, (Chayrah.)                           | 3.5   | 3.1   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.1    | Nearly 1/2 of the land carried away in former years carried away. |
| "                  | Thakul Syalaw, .. | Sarwar Khan and Soobhan Alee,                      | 3.4   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Bakir Soobhan and Noorun,                          | 3.5   | 3.6   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Kadir Bukh and Nudloo Mull,                        | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Sheikh Ahmed Yar and Jindoo (Mettah),              | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Sheikh Shah, and Solahrah (Bhoolah),               | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Hussain and Goolam Mahomed,                  | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Do. Hajee and Soobhan (Pahar),                     | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mahomed Sher Shah, and Kalam (Bhoolah),            | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Goolam Alee, and Saldoo (Bhoolah),                 | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Purum Tahcen, and Muttun Mull,                     | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Bahadur,                                     | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Barkhoorlar Tahir Imam Bukh, and Gholam Hossain    | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Sheikh Gholam Hossain Gholam Nudoo, and S. Pothur, | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Khyrah and Gholam Hossain,                   | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Atur Tahcen, and Gholam Subhee Khan,               | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Shah Alee Mahomed,                                 | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Allah Bax, Imamuluz Allah Bakhya and Dya Bakh,     | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Allah Yar and Bakhoo, (Tahcen),                    | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Allah Bakh (Gozrah),                               | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Barkhoorlar Khyrah and Imam Bukh,                  | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Noorun, (Chayrah),                           | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Abdullah Khan and Faghlar Khan,                    | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Gholam Hussain Khan and Faghlar Khan,              | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Poth, Tahcen, and Mahomed Chyrah             | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Allah Yar (Mettah),                          | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Allah Yar and Alee Mahomed Khan,             | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| "                  | Jhubere, ..       | Mulik Hajee Khatun,                                | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0          | 0             | 3.0    |   |
| Grand Total, ..... |                   |  | 31.192  | 31.192  | 31.192       | 15            | 46.384 |   |





No. III.

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MEMO. ON THE SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT,  
PURSUED IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT,  
PREPARATORY TO THE SETTLEMENT,  
UNDER REGULATION IX, OF 1833.

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By G. C. BARNES, ESQ., C. S.,

*Deputy Commissioner.*

*Dated, 29th November, 1850.*

1.—The rugged and mountainous character of a large portion of the Kangra District, the difficulty of preparing the field Map, and Survey, according to the authorized form, and the scarcity of qualified Surveyors to undertake the duty, suggested the adoption of another plan, which I proceed to detail.

2.—Measurements, I found, were not entirely new to the people. They possessed a local standard of their own, with the details of which they were all familiar. Before our time assessments had been fixed and adjusted, according to the dimensions of each man's holding; and I determined to employ the same means to obtain a return of the cultivated and culturable area comprised in each village.

3.—As my object was to be effected by the agency of the people themselves, my first step was to apportion the District into convenient rings or circuits. Each circuit included a number of villages contiguous to each other, belonging always to the same Talooqua, and paying a yearly Revenue of 3,000 to 5,000 Rupees. Over each circuit, I appointed an intelligent Putwaree or Accountant. I took care that he was a resident of the neighbourhood, not obnoxious to the people, though I did not make his appointment dependent, entirely, on their election. He was required to be thoroughly versed in accounts, and the written language of the Hills; and to be conversant with the process and the details of the local system of measurement.

4.—Besides the Putwaree, there were in every Village, one or more headmen, or "Lumberdars." They were the Office bearers of the community, and generally leading and influential persons.

5.—When I was ready to commence the revision of the Settlement, I issued orders to the Tehseeldars to assemble all the Putwarees and Lumberdars of Villages, and to inform them, that as an assessment for twenty years was about to take place, I required a return of all the cultivated and culturable lands in their respective Villages. I excluded the hills and forests, and directed the measurement to be confined to such lands only, as were fairly chargeable with Revenue.

6.—The Putwarees and Lumberdars were told to furnish these details, according to the local scale of measurement. "Goomao," which consists of about 3,600 square yards. To each circuit were allotted two men, expert at measurements; and each man was provided with a rod or bamboo of fifty-two "Ch'hapas" or fists in length, which are equivalent to nine Cubits, or  $4\frac{3}{4}$  English yards.

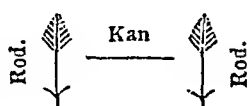
7.—This Bamboo is technically called a “Kân”; and the measurer, wielding the rod, is called a “Kânbah,” (from the Punjabee verb, “bahna,” to wield, or use any implement, as “Hulbahna,” to drive the plough; or “bandook-bahna,” to fire a gun.)

8.—To guard against the chance of collusion, the Kanbahs, Rate of remuneration to were usually taken from other Pergun- measurers. ahs. The rate of remuneration was fixed at six anas for every hundred goomaos of land measured, half of which they were entitled to receive, on completion of the measurement, and half when their work had been tested and approved.

9.—But the expenses for each Village were so trifling, that, except in two or three Talooquas, the people, of their own accord, paid all the charges and preferred no claim whatever upon the Government.

10.—The “Kan-bah,” when employed in measurement, stands upon the edge of the field, Process of measurement. and grasping the bamboo in both hands, swings it forward, like an Angler does his \* rod, bringing the top to descend upon the ground, where it leaves a slight mark. The measurer then walks rapidly up to this spot, and repeats the process until the entire length of the field is measured out. There is no halting or delay. The measurer walks. at a steady and uninterrupted pace, until he reaches the limit of the field; and the bamboo is seen to descend regularly before him, marking out the path that he is to follow.

\* Another less fatiguing plan is to fasten the kan between two vertical rods, about 5 feet long each, and shod, at the lower extremity, with iron, thus :—



The Ameen catches hold of the upper part above the kan, and digs the iron point into the ground, and the man supporting the rear rod, walks up to the spot so indicated.

11.—A Kân broad and Kân long, that is a Bamboo's length  
 The multiples of the Ghoomao. either way, is technically called a "Mundla," and (20) twenty Mundlas make one Kunal, ' ' and eight Kunals are equivalent to one "goomao."

12.—Thus, supposing a field to consist of twenty-five kans  
 Mode of calculation. long by sixteen broad, the sum of these, multiplied together, would give 400 square Kâns or Mundlas; divided by 20, you have the result as 20 Kunals; and this, reduced by eight, gives the total, as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ghoomaos. The ordinary way of finding the number of Ghoomaos, in this instance, would be to set off the sixteen kans of breadth against 20 of the length, which is equivalent to sixteen kunals. There still remains a balance of five of length against sixteen of breadth:  $5 \times 16 = 80$ ; or 80 Mundlas, equal to four kunals, which added to the previous sum of sixteen, gives the same total of 20 kunals.

13.—The details in yards are as  
 Computation in yards. follows:—

A kan is equal to .....  $4\frac{3}{4}$  yards.

A square kan, or Mundla .....  $22\frac{1}{2}$  yards.

20 Mundlas or one kunal ..... 450 yards.

And 8 kunals, or one goomao..... 3,600 yards.

There is a small fractional excess not taken into account, which makes the goomao really 3,610 yards. But the above detail is quite close enough for practical purposes.

14.—A goomao, with relation to the standard Beegah  
 Relative size of the beegah of the provinces, is equal to one Beegah, and acre, 3 Biswas, and 18 biswansees; or nearly 1 and 1-5th beegah, and there is one goomao, three Kunals, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mundla in the statute acre of 4,840 yards.

15.—In some places the country was so excessively rugged that a Kan could not be effectively used. The bamboo was then laid aside, and the measurer, unencumbered, stepped out the dimensions of the field. Three double steps, the step taken by the right foot only being counted, were assumed as the equivalent of a Kan: and the other processes were exactly similar to those described in the measurement by the rod.

16.—In some parts of the country, the Kan is not in use, and all measurements are effected by "Kudums", or double steps. The measurer is called a hāndā, i. e., the walker. The results, of course, are not so accurate, but the errors are always in favor of the people. The system is only applicable to very broken and difficult ground, and is never followed wherever the Kan can be safely employed.

17.—Before the Putwarees and Lamburdars were dismissed to their homes, they were required to execute recognizances, or "Mochulkas," binding themselves to prepare a faithful and accurate return of all the cultivated and culturable lands in the village: if convicted of wilful concealment of lands, or of unjustly favoring or spiting any individual Asamee, they were liable to fine, or imprisonment, according to the discretion of the settlement officer.

18.—At first starting, I did not prescribe any particular form of Registry, or Khusreh. I left it to the Putwarees to prepare the record of each man's holding according to their own fashion. All that I required was an abstract of the malgoozaree area of each village, with sufficient detail to enable me to test the accuracy of the measurement, and to afford material for the distribution of the Government revenue, and preparation of the "Khewut," or record of individual liabilities.

21.--A specimen of the heads under which this registry was prepared is given below. The only explanation required is that the Pantawaree, under my system, was not obliged to measure each field separately. Whenever two or three contiguous fields, belonging to one cultivator, lay together, and admitted of being measured in the mass, he was at liberty, to save trouble and time, to take their dimensions in the aggregate as one holding, and to specify the number and names only of the fields so massed together. This classification of the lands is also according to custom all over the hills. The distinction is not based on supposed variations of soil, which is always open to error, and productive of immense fraud and misrepresentation, but on the number of crops raised. This classification, while it amounts to the same thing, and gives the detail of good and bad soils, is not liable to error, and can always be tested and proved. "Do-fuslee," or lands yielding double crops, can be recognized by the eye of the most inexperienced. A man who would not know one soil from another, can easily discover the roots of Maize, lying amidst a crop of young

wheat. The third variety of soil, called by the people "Bein Bunjur," means poor outlying lands, which will not admit of constant cultivation. After one season's tillage, the soil requires to lie fallow for two or more harvests, when it is again in a condition to yield a fair crop.

Tabular Form of Khusrch.

22.—The heads of the Khusrch are as follows. :—

| 1       | 2                | 3           | 4                 | 5               | 6               | 7                | 8                   | 9         | 10         | 11           | 12       |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------|
| Number. | Name Proprietor. | Name Ameer. | Number of fields. | Name of fields. | Length in Kana. | Breadth in Kana. | Contents in Kunsab. | Detail.   |            |              | REMARKS. |
|         |                  |             |                   |                 |                 |                  |                     | Doinalee. | Ek fuslee. | Bein Bunjur. |          |
|         |                  |             |                   |                 |                 |                  |                     |           | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. |          |

23.—It will be observed that I have made no mention of the field Map or "Shujrah," in vogue in the Provinces. The truth is, I discarded it altogether. Its compilation is always a work of infinite labour and difficulty; and could never have been prepared by the agency I employed. Besides, my method was confessedly a rude substitute for the more elaborate system prescribed by the Board of Revenue: and the compilation of a field Map, even if it had been practicable, would not have been in unison with the rapidity and freedom from form, which were the chief characteristics of my plan.

Field map omitted.

24.—The preparation of the "Shujrah," even where a professional Ameen is employed, is scarcely worth the expense and delay which it occasions. In many instances, if not altogether, I think the field Map might be dispensed with. I do not deny that the "Shujrah" serves many valuable purposes. All this

Reasons of omission.



I mean to suggest is, that its utility is scarcely commensurate with the labour and time it consumes.

25.—When the Putwarees and Lumburdars have returned to their respective villages, an early day is appointed for commencing the measurements. The villagers are assembled, the measurers come forward with their “kans” or rods, and the work begins.

26.—The Putwaree has his writing materials, and stands at the corner of the field. The owner runs to point out the limits of his holding; one measurer is employed to ascertain the length, and the other the breadth of the area to be measured. If the field is of irregular figure, the length and breadth are measured at two or three different places, and the average result recorded. After performing their respective tasks, each measurer repairs to the Putwaree, and gives the number of “kans.” The calculation is speedily made, and the entire contents of the field are entered in the registry, generally in the number of kunals. And this process is repeated until the entire area of the village is measured and recorded. While the measurers are at work, the Putwaree fills up the other heads of the registry from his own observation. The name of the Proprietor and of the Cultivator he probably knows, or at all events, he has only to ask, and a dozen voices are raised in reply. A glance will assure him whether the soil is “do-fuslee” or, of a poorer description, and by the time the measurers come up, nothing is left but to enter the actual dimensions of the field.

27.—If there is any dispute about the title or right of cultivation, the entry is left blank, to be filled up when a decision is passed.

28.—The checks against fraud and imposition are many and efficient. One great objection to the introduction of the Hindoostanee

Precautions against fraud.

beegah is that its dimensions and multiples are entirely unknown to the people. The Government are thus deprived of one of the greatest safe-guards against error, and that is the vigilance and jealousy of the village community. With the beegah measurement, the people are quite at the mercy of the Ameen, and become quite bewildered with the technical phrases ostentatiously and designedly paraded. The beegah and its multiples of "Biswa and Biswansee" are an unknown jargon to them ; and though they mechanically attend the movements of the surveyor, they are quite in the dark as to the results he is recording.

29.—Now in adopting a system of measurement which is one of the hereditary institutions of the people, we provide a most efficient check upon the proceedings of the survey. Every villager is converted into a watchman. The Measurers and Putwarees are followed by a hundred eyes, and every Asamee not only looks to the careful measurement of his own fields, but he also attends to see that his neighbours are not unduly favored ; and that the same measure which has been dealt to him shall be meted out to others also. Even if he is not able to work out the calculation, with the same rapidity, as the Putwaree, he will not fail to remember the "kans" of width and breadth, and he can submit the account to any learned friend in the village to be converted into kunals.

30.—The Putwaree and the kàn-bàhs thus work under the surveillance of men, the majority of whom are quite as familiar with details, and quite as competent to measure, as themselves. It is almost impossible under such control to conceal any lands, or to show partiality or bias for or against any individual Asamee. The only way in which the jealousy of the village could be set asleep, would be by supposing a general combination of the community to underrate their respective holdings by one uniform system of deduction. But such a combination is extremely difficult to organize and set in practice ; and more especially among simple bodies, such as agricultural communities in the hills.

31.—But even supposing that such a combination was formed, and false returns sent in, there are other checks at the disposal of the settlement officer, which are almost certain to expose the deceit.

32.—When the measurements are completed, the Putwaree reports the accomplishment to the Tehseeldar of the division. And when the whole pergunah has been measured, the Tehseeldar visits each village, with a separate staff of "Kanbahs" and "Kans" of his own. He takes the Putwaree's registry, and, at his discretion, measures some fifteen or twenty fields in different portions of the village area.

33.—The results of his examination are given in a fly leaf, which he sends direct to me, and if the differences of his measurement, from that of the Putwaree, do not exceed five per cent, the results are accepted and approved.

34.—And whenever any extraordinary discrepancy, exceeding five per cent of the total area is discovered, which, however, very rarely occurs, the people are directed to re-measure their lands more carefully, and to submit fresh returns as the previous measurement has been disapproved.

35.—Besides the scrutiny of the Tehseeldar, I make a point, when encamped in the neighbourhood, to employ my mornings and afternoons in personally testing the accuracy of the village measurements. On the line of march, I always keep one or two qualified measurers, and the requisite bamboos or "Kans," in attendance. At the boundaries of each village, I am usually met by the Putwaree and village Lumberdars, and whenever I think fit, I break off from the road, and test the measurement of a few fields.

36.—With all these precautions, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for fraud to escape detection. I have been fortunate in the people with whom I have had to deal, and I have found these checks quite sufficient to ensure correct and honest returns. In the Juswan Doon, where the lands are as open nearly as the plains, and the profits of the estate in the hands of a few proprietors, and consequently where there are infinitely greater temptations and facilities to fraud, I have not as yet discovered, after the *most careful and rigid* scrutiny, any grounds for suspecting the accuracy of the details rendered to me.

37.—In the Kangra district, I have had the most convincing proof of the correctness of the areas, and of the classifications furnished by the people, in their adopting, by unanimous consent, the identical details, as the ground-work for distributing among themselves the sums assessed upon their estates. In the “*Khewut paper*,” or record of liabilities, I not only find the same total of cultivation, but the same proportions of “*Do-fusleé*” and “*Ek-fuslee*” soil, as entered in my notes before the assessment was fixed. A man may suspect the areas furnished to him by the people, whose future payments and prospects those areas are intended to regulate; but all ground for suspicion must be thoroughly removed when he observes the same total, even to the detail of good and inferior soils, unanimously adopted by the community as the standard by which to adjust and determine, for twenty years, their respective quotas of the public Revenue.

38.—In the plains, the settlement officer would possess an additional test which was not available to me in the Hills: and that is in the Mouzahwar or village Maps of the Professional Survey. In the hills, the cultivated lands are only a small proportion of the total area of the village. For every hundred acres of cultivation there will, at least, be a hundred

41.—Between October, 1849, and December, 1850, or 15 months, I shall have measured and assessed a tract of country, paying twelve lakhs of Rupees ; I shall have decided all disputes connected with the tenure of the land, and completed the settlement papers of two-thirds of the villages. The extent of Area, that I shall have gone over, amounts to many thousand square miles, and the cost to Government, will not exceed one Rupee for every mile of country. I invite inquiry and examination into my proceedings, confident that, with all this expedition, my measurements, will be found as correct, my assessments as equal, my decisions as matured, and my settlement papers as complete and comprehensive as the work of any settlement officer under the orders of the Board.

(Signed), G. C. BARNES,

*-Deputy Commissioner.*

*November 29th, 1850.*

ROUGH NOTES ON THE KHUTUKS OF THE  
TEREE COUNTRY, AND KHURAH ON THE  
RIGHT BANK OF THE INDUS BELOW ATOK.

By LIEUT. F. H. POLLOCK, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Dated, April, 1850.

The first Khutuk of note, and influence regarding whom I  
First Khutuk of note. can get any information is Akore, the  
founder of Akorah, lying one march on the Peshawur side of  
Atok.

The Khutuk tribe, is said to trace its descent from the  
Origin of the tribe, and Kurtanees, from whom also the Oruk-  
others, sprung from same zyes of Thyruh, the Afreedees, Bun-  
source. gushes, Mohmunds, Khuleeds, and Da-  
oodzyes, claim descent. The Kurtanees were called also Bur-  
dooranees, in contradistinction to the Dooranees, now divided into  
Populzyes, Bamizyes, Suddozyes, Noorzyes, Alehozye, Eerufzye,  
Alezye, and Barukzye (divided into Mohomedzye, and Huss-  
zye.) Akore came from Shawal, near the Wuzerees country. It is  
place called at that time Hussan Tunge, and now known as Huss-  
bogha, near to Dursumund, an independent village of Huss-  
Meeranzye, which lies between Hussan and Khore. It is said  
to have been accompanied by 3,000 of its relatives and 8,000  
and 8,000 other men of Shawal.

At that time Kohat and Terece, were governed by the Early history of the tribe. Orukzyes. Akore with his adventurers drove the Orukzyes from Terece, and held that country, their opponents retiring on Kohat, at which place the Bungushes, rising on them and joining the Khutuks, they were driven fairly out of the country to Thyruh. Tuppec, a village lying 3 miles S. E. of Kohat, and on the Kalabagh road, is pointed out as the spot where the engagement took place between the Khutuks and Bungushes on one side, and the Orukzyes on the other ; after the battle the conquerors distributed the country, making a range of hills, which divides Guddukheil, and Luchee, the boundary between the Khutuks and Bungushes. This range still forms the boundary between the two tribes. The Khutuk country extended to Resee, a village near to, and above, Mukhud on the Trans-Indus side. There were then two divisions of the tribe, Turee and Boluk. On the country being divided, Chountra, Dullin, and Durrak fell to the former, and from Boluk sprung two branches Khurram and Senec. Joullace, Ghurzundye, and Unjookhula lie in one valley, and belong to Khurram, and the Senec branch possesses from Terece to Purshai. Akore, and his followers having entered the country as adventurers left their wives and families at Kurbagha, and had difficulty afterwards in bringing them to their adopted country.

When, by a stratagem, they had induced their families to join them, they settled down at a hill four kos west of Atok, called Toombala at a shrine of "Abuk Sahib" the father of Kakasahib, the founder of the Kakakhail.

\* Pushtoo for uncle.

They were in the habit at this time of plundering in the Geedur Gullee pass and from there to Nowshera.

When Ukbur Shah came from Hindoostan towards Kabul, arriving at Atok, he issued a proclamation to the effect that he was willing to pay a handsome reward to any one undertaking to protect the road from Atok to Peshawur. Akore, on hearing this, presented himself to the King, and offered to perform the required service ; he is said to have refused an offer of pay, and to

have asked instead for a grant of land, his followers being numerous. Ukbur, granting his request, gave him from Khairabad on the East to Nowshera on the West, and from Tubnee, a village across the Kabul river to the Afreedee village of Musudurrah on the south, where a high range forms a natural boundary. Dullozye, and Ispeenkhak were also made over to him, and in addition, he was allowed the privilege of levying certain duties at the Akorah Ferry. He now for the first time commenced taking revenue from his people; from the Baluk Clan he took 1-4th of the produce; 2 Rs. per plough, and 15 Rupees per well (25 Rs. on those he built himself, and made over to cultivators.) The Turee Clan held land from Khairabad to Nowshera, paying 1-10th of

\* Known as "Cheyl or ek" the produce, and a cattle tax<sup>†</sup> and 3 Rs. per bukra of land, besides the revenue paid in kind; from Neelutghasha to Sencee and Khurram, 2 Rs. were levied on each house.

He is said to have made the following arrangements for the Khutuk salt mines:—

Former Revenue derived  
from Salt mine.

At the Jutta mine:—  
Khutuks, 9 bullock loads per Rupee.  
Afreedees 7.

1 Rupee per camel load being charged to all classes.

At the Malgeen mine.

12 Bullock loads per R. for all classes.

3 Camel do.

At that period excavations had not been made at any of the other mines now existing.

At Shudeepore on the Indus, 4 kos above Khushalghur, there was a guard for the maintenance of which a tax of 1 Rupee for seven bullock loads of salt was levied, and the Munshee at that place was allowed one piee per load.



At Choumtra a tax of 5 Rs, per house was levied, no part of the Revenue being taken in kind.

Forty one years are said to have elapsed between the death of Akore, and his entertainment by Ukbur Shah. He was murdered by the Baluk Clan at a place called Peer Subuk, between Akora and Nowshera, and his eldest son, Tahiya Khan, succeeded him. He was called to Delhi, by the reigning power, confirmed in the possessions of his father, and allowed to return home. He is said to have governed the Khutuks for 61 years, at the end of which time he was murdered with his son Allum Khan. His eldest son Shahbaz Khan succeeded him. After a reign of 31 years he was killed by an arrow wound in the head, at Kumalzye in Eusufzye, where he had gone to rescue some cattle. After Shahbaz, came his eldest son, the celebrated Khooshal Khan. On his presenting himself at Lahore to Shah Jehan, to be confirmed as chief of the Khutuks that monarch ordered him first to proceed with his Khutuks to the Fort of Taraghur in Ajmere, which was held by a rebellious Nuwab. Two of the Shah's Generals, Nuwab Bahadoor-Khan and Assalut Khan had invested Taraghur, but could not take it. Khooshal Khan went to their assistance, stormed the Fort, performing prodigies of valor, and returning to Lahore, met with a gracious reception. Shah Jehan is said to have given him four lakhs of Rupees, and a yearly grant of a lakh and a half on the condition of his providing 500 horse-men and 1,000 foot-men for the king's service, and remaining himself in attendance. The Khutuks are said to have remained under Khooshal Khan for 50 years till the accession of Aurung Zeb, who, being at enmity with Shah Jehan, his father, and knowing Khooshal Khan to be a faithful servant of the latter, disgraced him, and imprisoned him for 6 years, After which, great disturbances broke out among the hill tribes, and Aurung Zeb releasing Khooshal Khan, dismissed him with honor, giving him his own riding horse. On returning home he gave the reins of Government to his son Ashruf Khan. Ashruf had a brother, Buhram Khan, and Kaka Sahib had a son,

Ziaodeen. The latter persuaded Buhram to endeavour to usurp his eldest brother's place. Ashruf becoming aware of Ziaodeen's schemes, imprisoned him. Aurung Zebe hearing of this, called Ashruf Khan to him, and he died in prison by his own hand; his son Mohomed Ufzul Khan succeeded, and is said to have governed 61 years. He had two sons, Mohomed Ali Khan and Sadoolah Khan. Mohomed Ali governed at Akore, and Sadoolah at Teree. On the death of Mahomed Afzul Khan, a quarrel arose between these two brothers, and the elder one taking a force went against Teree; being worsted, he returned to Akora, and his brother went against that place. Being again successful he drove Mahomed Ali to retire on Nowshera, and assumed the management of both Teree and Akora.

From Sadoolah Khan descended six sons:—Saadut Khan, Jaffir Khan, Kooshal Khan, Shahbaz Khan, Shuraput Khan and Mahomed Afzul Khan. Khooshal Khan, appearing more able than his brothers, his father placed him over Teree.

At this period Mahomed Shah ruled at Delhie, and Nadir Shah at Persia. Ahmud Shah Dooranee succeeded the latter. On moving towards Hindoostan, Ahmud took Saadut Khan, son of Sadoolah, into service with some of the Khutuks. Lushkar Khan (a son of Mohomed Ali Khan, who, as mentioned before, had retired to Nowshera) learning that Akora was weak from the departure of Saadut Khan, attacked that place by night, murdered Sadoolah Khan, his son Jaffir Khan, and plundered the place. On the news reaching Khooshal Khan at Teree, he assembled his people with all despatch, and marched on Akora. Lushkur Khan finding himself unequal to engage him, fled to Nowshera, across the Kabul river; being pursued, he fled to Eusufzye, and afterward to Boner. Leaving his family there, he proceeded to Hindoostan, and took service with Nuwab Munoo Khan in the Dekan. Khooshal Khan wrote to Ahmud Shah detailing the murder of his father, and mentioning the refuge place of Lushkar Khan. Ahmud Shah caused the latter to be seized

and made over to Saadut Khan, who imprisoned, and ultimately made away with him. After this Ahmud Shah placed Khooshal Khan at Terec, and Saadut Khan at Akora.

On the advance of a Mahratta force against Ahmud Shah and on its arriving at Atok, Khooshal Khan assembling a force, crossed the Indus ; on which the Mahrattas retired to Husun Abdal. A fight took place there, and Khooshal Khan lost his life.

Shortly after Ahmud Shah advanced from Peshawur, and drove back the Marhattas. He made Saadut Khan a Sirdar for his brother's services, and gave him country as far as Jelum. Shahbaz Khan succeeded his brother Khooshal at Terec.

On Ahmud Shah's death, Timoor Shah gave Saadut Khan the title of Sulfuraz Khan. On the death of the latter Shahbaz Khan succeeded him, and on his nephews Nooroola Khan, Asuf Khan, and Ashraf Khan, becoming of age, he made Asuf Khan, Governor of Akora, with the two others under him, as Naibs, while he himself went to Terec, made over the Government to his son Munsoor Khan, and retired from public life. Munsoor Khan in a short time made room for his younger brother, Nasir Khan, who ruled ten years. On his death Ursula Khan succeeded him, in the reign of Mohomed Shah. Ursula had a son, Feroze Khan, who waited on Mohomed Shah, and procured the Khanship of the Khutuks for himself, thus unseating Ursula. The latter was killed by Nadir Ali Khan, son of Munsoor Khan. His younger brother Khooshal Khan waited on Feroze Khan, was received kindly and installed at Terec ; Nadir Ali Khan retiring to Dursumund. Four years afterwards Feroze Khan died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Abas Khan. A quarrel arose between him and Khooshal Khan. Abas Khan sent for Khooshal, and murdered him ; his property fell to his wife Furkhoonda, (known as Momunee)\*. Abas Khan after the murder, marched on Terec, but the people with one voice disclaimed him as their ruler, on

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\* " Momunee " in Pushtoo means " woman."

account of the murder, and recalled Nadir Ali Khan from Dursu-mmund. Abas Khan retired from Mukhoree (one march east of Terec,) to Akhora.

Nadir Ali Khan had, as before mentioned, murdered Ursula Khan. In revenge for this Syud Khan, who had been the confidential servant of Ursula, took his life. Syud Khan resides at present at Gomut, halfway between Kohat and Khushalpurh. He is a sort of Naib to Koaja Mohomed Khan, the present Kardar, from whom he receives a handsome allowance.

To Nadir Ali Khan succeeded Shahbaz Khan, son of Ursula Khan, for six months, when Bulmul Khan, brother of Nadir Ali, came against Terec, conquered it, and made Rusool Khan (nephew of Nasir Khan and son of Hussun Khan) his Deputy. Bulmul governed for 6 months, when Abbas Khan was called to Lahore by Runjeet Singh, and returning with a Khalsa force came against Terec, and displaced Bulmul Khan. Bulmul took refuge, with the Baruks, (a Khutuk tribe, to this day only partially under the control of the Terec Kardar,) and Rusool Khan, with the Afreedees. Furkhoonda also, the widow of Khooshal Khan, fled from Terec to Chountra, taking with her the present Kardar of Terec, Khoaja Mohomed Khan, whom she had adopted. I have taken great pains to ascertain the truth of this, and am able confidently to state, that Khoaja Mohomed Khan was adopted by Furkhoonda, the widow of Khooshal Khan. Indeed the Khan himself admits this to be the case. I lay stress upon this because last year there was an attempt to pass him off as the son of Khooshal Khan.

To resume the narrative, Abas Khan recalled Rusool Khan from the Afreedees, imprisoned him for two years, and at the expiration of that period, released, and made him Naib of Terec.

After this, Sirdar Sultan Mohomed Khan, and Yar Mohomed Khan, Barukzye, enticed Abas Khan into Peshawur, and

made away with him, by means of poison, it is said. They established Nujuf Khan, son of Asuf Khan at Akora, and confirmed Rusool Khan in his Naibship at Tereer, making him pay a yearly tribute of eight horses, and ten camels to the Kohat Governor, Nuwab Sumund Khan, Barukzye, who enjoyed also the profits of the Malgeen salt mine. Khuwas Khan, younger brother of the murdered Abas, went to Muharaja Runjeet Singh, who, giving him assistance, enabled him to retake Akora and Tereer; he governed for six months. Hubeeb Khan was, at first, his Naib at Tereer, and afterwards Meean Futoo of the Kakakhail; the latter managed to seize Rusool Khan, but he effected his escape on the road to Akora. Khuwas was ruined by Khuruk Sing, who happened to be favorable to Nujuf Khan; upon some pretext he got Khuwas to meet him at Atok, and imprisoned, and carried him off to Lahore. He was released six months afterwards on Runjeet Singh's becoming dangerously ill, and ordering all captives to be released. Khuwas was met on his way back, by the present Mohomed Ufzul Khan Khutuk, (now in the Khurra country) who, feigning great friendship, accompanied him as far as the shrine of Meerzagool near Dulezye, where he murdered him. Rusool Khan then became supreme at Tereer. Sultan Mohomed bringing a force from Peshawur unseated him, and made Bulmul Khan, Governor, paying to the Barukzyes 5,000 Rupees, and the receipts of the Malgeen Salt mine.

One year after this, \* Rusool Khan, returned with a Sikh force from Bunoo, and recovered his position; at this time Peer Mahomed Khan, Barukzye, had become ruler at Kohat; for two years he is said not to have interfered with the Tereer country.

On Shere Dil Khan, (the hostage,) escaping from Lahore where he had been sent, Peer Mohomed going against Tereer, assessed it at Rs. 12,000, besides the receipts of the Jutta and Malgeen mines. Meer Sydun Shah took the contract of Khorum

and Sence at Rs. 6,000, and Rusool Khan took Baruk Durah and Teree for Rs 6,000. The Doorancees placed their own servants to collect the salt duties at Jutta and Malgeen.

This arrangement appears to have lasted for about four years, after which Bulmul Khan offered Rs. 16,000 for the whole of the Teree country, and this ended in the two Contractors, Sydun and Rusool Khan, having to pay Rs 8,000 each, till the conquest of Peshawur by the Sikhs about four years later.

On the arrival of Huree Singh at Peshawur, Peer Mahomed Khan retired, by the Hungoo and Khurru route, to Kabul.\*

Two months elapsed before a Sikh Governor was sent to Kohat. During this time, Rusool Khan sent to Sydun Shah, requiring him to retire from Luchee; he refused, and Rusool Khan marching on Luchee was repulsed, and returned to Teree. Sydun Shah, in retaliation made friends with Bulmul Khan, and with his assistance invested Teree for a whole month. In the meantime Utur Singh, Sindanwala, had been appointed Sikh Governor of Kohat, and had arrived at that place. Rusool Khan managed to send his brother Jehangeer Khan, from Teree to the Sirdar, on which Bulmul Khan and Sydun Khan, losing courage, the former fled to Chountra and the latter to the Afreedees Rusool Khan, finding himself once more free, refused to come in, and pay his respects to the Sikh Governor, on which Balmul Khan, and Sydun Shah were recalled, and sent with a Sikh Force against Teree. Bulmul lost heart on the road, but Sydun Shah accompanied the force and took Teree, Rusool Khan fleeing. Sydun Shah and Shabaz Khan, (son of Ursula Khan) were established at Luchee, and Teree, and a Sikh Thana was posted at the latter place. A revenue of Rs. 22,000 Dooranceewal, and the salt profits was demanded, the salt mines being left in the hands of the contractors.

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\* The Afghans made 12 marches from Peshawur to Kabul, via Kohat. Guns can be taken on their carriages nearly the whole way.

Sydnun Shah fled on Utter Singh's demanding a hostage from him, and Shahbaz followed his example. Bulmul Khan again took the management of Tereе, till Kohat was given by the Sikh Government to Sultan Mohomed Khan, then at Lahore,, the Sikh Thanahs remaining at Kohat, and Tereе, by order of the Muharaja.

Rusool Khan is said to have stirred up the Khutuks against the Sikhs at Tereе, and taking alarm, they left with the intention of joining the Kohat Thannah. They are said to have numbered 400, but probably were far short of that. The Khutuks falling on them near the Jutta mine, they were all murdered with Ram Singh, their leader, and Rusool Khan again became ruler at Tereе. The Kohat Thanah fared better, being safely escorted to the river by Khoaja Mohomed Khan, Barukzye.

About a year and a half after this, Sirdar Mohomed Khan arriving at Kohat, called in Rusool Khan, and required an increase of Revenue ; finding the Sirdar prepared to enforce his claim he paid down 3,000 Rs. and, returning to Tereе, threw off allegiance.

The Sirdar went against him ; he retired, and Bulmul Khan, and Sydnun Shah occupied his place, at a rent of Rs. 27,000. After this Sultan Mohomed went to Lahore, and Bulmul Khan failed to collect the revenue. Rusool Khan on this returned, a fight ensued at Luchee between him and Sydnun Shah ; the latter was worsted, and came to Kohat. Sultan Mohomed hearing of this, returned from Lahore, and sent his nephew Khairoolah Khan, and Sydnun Shah against Tereе. They ejected Rusool, and placed Shahbaz at Tereе, with Sydnun Shah under him, at Luchee, the revenue being fixed at Rs. 22,000. Rusool took refuge at Baruk, his adherents deserting him, repaired to Shahbaz ; being thus deserted, and in despair, he waited on Sultan Mohomed at Peshawur, offered 10 horses, 20 camels and Rs. 40,000

for the contract of Tereer, and his offer was accepted ; his rule extended to his death, which occurred about seven years afterwards.

Sultan Mahomed betrothed his grandson, (son of Khaja Mahomed) to Rusool Khan's daughter, and gave his own daughter in marriage to Rusool's son, \* Futteh Jung.

\* Now living at Tereer with his mother. This explains his long tenure of office.

He is said to have died of the plague. On his demise, his wife placed her adopted son, Khaja Mahomed Khan, (the present Contractor), in the place of her husband. In about a year, a quarrel arose between him and Sultan Mahomed, just as Major Taylor was marching from Peshawur to Bunoo, with a Sikh Force. Khaja Mahomed made himself most useful to that Officer, feeling perhaps, (though I have no right to analyze his motives), that Sultan Mahomed was becoming ill disposed to him, and that he might require friends. After Major Taylor had reached Bunoo, the Sirdar sent for Khaja Mahomed to Peshawur, and confined him, giving Tereer to his own son Mahomed Surwur Khan, and the Naibship to Syud Khan. Khaja Mahomed's case was somehow brought to the notice of Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, on which Sultan Mahomed taking fright, dismissed Khaja Mahomed, giving him a grant of land at Chumbai, (a Bungush village, six miles south of Kohat.) Subsequently to this, Rusool's widow, Furkhoonda, fell out with Mahomed Surwur Khan, raised the Khutuks, and ejected him.

Mahomed Surwur, thinking that Khaja Mahomed (Khutuk), was concerned in this, sent off in haste to Kohat to his brother Khaja Mahomed, (Barukzaie,) to imprison his Khutuk namesake. The latter is said to have been on his way to Chumbai, and to have met Mahomed Surwur's messenger, who not recognizing him, explained his errand. Khaja Mahomed hastened on to Tereer, and became ruler. At that time Sultan Mahomed had come to Kohat with Mrs. Lawrence. An expedition against Tereer, is said to have been averted by an admonishing letter from Colonel Lawrence to the Sirdar.



On the Barukzaies becoming in possession of Peshawur, and on Colonel Lawrence's arrival at Kohat, Khaja Mahomed remained at Teree, but when his namesake, and Mahomed Azim Khan, retired from Bunoo, he fled from Teree, and the place was pillaged by the Dooranees for some days. When the Dooranees retired towards Kabul, Khaja Mahomed sent his cousin, Shahbaz Khan, to Major Taylor's camp, then at Lukee, and came himself to settle matters at Kohat.

The pedigree of the Khutuk chiefs may not be out of place here.

Alluded to in a translation of Pushtoo poetry in "Elphinstone's Kabul."

From Akore, Tahiya Khan, Khooshal, Ashruf Khan, Afzil Khan, Asudoola, Shahbaz or Surfuraz Khan, Nasir Khan, and Khooshal Khan.

After Khooshal's death, his wife Furkhoonda married Rusool Khan, and on his death gave the management of the country to her adopted son, Khaja Mahomed Khan, as before related. Her own son, Futtch Jung Khan, is now about 10 or 11 years old.

Having now given a rough sketch of the Khutuks from the time of Akore down to the present, I will attempt to give a brief account of those heads of the tribe, whose country lies along the right bank of the Indus, and in the Peshawur District, but not connected with Kohat. When Khuwas Khan was murdered at Khurah, by Mahomed Afzul Khan, as mentioned before, Nujuf Khan (son of Usuf Khan,) father of Mahomed Afzul Khan, became ruler of Akora.

Nujuf Khan had a sister, (now living in Peshawur), who married Meer Ahmud Khan, son of Sirdar Zurdad Khan; she had three daughters by him. Sultan Mahomed Khan married one, Peer Mahomed Khan another, and Syud Mahomed Khan the third. From this connection Nujuf remained ruler for some

years, paying 12,000. Rs. yearly to Sultan Mahomed Khan. When Huree Singh seized Peshawur, Nujuf Khan fled to Neelab, in the Khutuk hills on the bank of the river, and the Sikhs gained possession of Akora, building Forts at Jehangeera, and Peshawur.

At this time the present Jafir Khan, cousin of the murdered Khawas Khan, was with Ursula Khan, Zaidawal (a notorious freebooter yet living). When Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk left Loodiana, Jafir Khan took service with Captain Wade, accompanying him to Jelalabad, whence he returned, being dismissed. It is said that by the help of Ursula Khan, and Chutur Singh, he managed to eject Nujuf Khan from Neelab, Hosain Khan becoming head at Khura. Jafir afterwards managed to unseat Hosain Khan also, who was afterwards killed in attempting to regain his position.

General Avitabile is said to have taken penalty bonds from Jafir Khan, and Nujuf Khan, that they should not enter each other's borders.

When Colonel Lawrence entered Peshawur, both waited on him, and were confirmed in their possessions. The Shahzadeh affirms, that in the second Sikh campaign, Jafir Khan waited on Chutur Singh with 1000 footmen, while Nujuf Khan went to Peer Mohomed Khan at Peshawur. Nujuf Khan is said to have been murdered, about the time of the fall of Mooltan, an enemy getting access to him, as he was sleeping in the Fort of Jehangeera. Mohomed Afzul Khan succeeded him. According to the Shazedeh Jafir Khan was the first man to enter, and plunder the Fort of Atok, when Major Herbert retired.

(Sd.) F. R. POLLOCK,

*Assistant Commissioner.*

The foregoing notes were written some time since. After completing them, I prepared and sent into Peshawur, detailed statements, shewing the population, cultivation, position, &c., of each Village; also an abstract statement of the four Tupas; it now, therefore, only remains to give a short Geographical sketch of the Khutuk country, shewing its border, and neighbours, also to endeavour to explain the method hitherto adopted in collecting the Revenue.

The Khutuk portion of the Kohat district, is bounded on the North, by the Khura Khutuks, under Meer Afzul Khan, who holds the country in Jagheer; and to the west of these by the independant tribe of Jowakee Afreedces; on the East by the River Indus, from near the Village of Khushal Ghur to Resec, a distance of about five miles. On the South East by the Shukerdurah, or Taghoree country (lying opposite to Mukud on the Trans-Indus side,) held in Jagheer by Gholam-Mustapha-Khan, and to the west of these by the Bungee Khail (in the Kalabagh angle of the Derah-Ismail-Khan District,) and still more westerly by a range of hills separating the Chountra plain from EsauKhail, (also in the Derah District), and known I believe by the name of Lawagurh, and inhabited by the independent Khutuks of the Baruk Tribe. On the West by the Wuzeer-ec Khail, (separating it from Bunoo), to the North of this by the Wuzceree hills, and further north by the independent Bungushes, or Upper Meeranzaie. On the North and West also, some Hungoo and Kohat or Bajizaie villages lie adjacent to Khutuk villages. This brief description, added to the notes given of each village separately, will I trust shew clearly the general outline of this tract of country.

The Khutuk Revenue has been hitherto collected in so irregular a manner that to convey an idea of the system, I find it necessary to give the accounts, in detail, of one or more villages in each Tupah. There are four Khutuk Tupahs :—Senee, Khurum, Teree, and Chountra or Baruk.

Luchee being the most important Senec village, I will give its accounts in detail :—

## LUCHEE, UPPER AND LOWER.

|   |     |       |    |   |
|---|-----|-------|----|---|
| Land Revenue, .....   | Rs. | 757   | 0  | 0 |
| An item known as " undaz", taken in excess of the land revenue in all the Tupahs, excepting Chountra, ..... |     | 360   | 0  | 0 |
| Share of camel and horse tax, .....   |     | 130   | 13 | 0 |
| House tax from Non-Cultivators, .....   |     | 144   | 3  | 0 |
| Plough tax,.....  |     | 844   | 0  | 0 |
| Goat and sheep tax, .....   |     | 24    | 0  | 0 |
| <hr/>   |     |       |    |   |
| Total, Rs. ....   |     | 2,260 | 0  | 0 |

*Additional taxes* hitherto levied on account of the Contractor and his establishment :—

|  |                                  |       |   |   |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| These taxes are now suspended till the orders of the Board are received. A tolerably full account of them was given by me, several months since. I am obliged to give the native names of these taxes. | Mahaputtee or Fouj-daree,        | 89    | 8 | 0 |
|  | Furashee,                        | 4     | 0 | 0 |
|  | Munshi,                          | 56    | 0 | 0 |
|  | Shaghassee,                      | 4     | 0 | 0 |
|  | Naziree,                         | 4     | 0 | 0 |
|  | Marriage tax (Kut Khodai),... .. | 12    | 0 | 0 |
|  | Pushm, or wool tax, ... ..       | 8     | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/>  |                                  |       |   |   |
|  | Total, Rs. ... ..                | 177   | 8 | 0 |
|  | Total of receipts, ... ..        | 2,437 | 8 | 0 |

The Khutuk villages well under control, with the exception of the Chountra Tupah, pay land revenue as follows :—

For irrigated land,\* half the produce; lands dependant on rain, one-fourth.

\* Taken in kind.

The taxes taken from the Cultivators, are calculated by the number of ploughs. The item known as "undaz," has for some time been levied yearly; it increases or lessens according to the prosperity of the village, and originated in the Headman's begging contributions from the Zemindars, on the plea that the Dooranees had demanded an increased revenue from him. An explanation of the camel and horse tax is necessary. In addition to the money revenue, the Dooranees took yearly from the Khutuks a tribute of 20 camels, and ten horses, the camels to be worth 50 Rupees each, and the horses 100 Rupees each. This tax is now collected in money.

The house tax from Non-Cultivators is collected at the rate of 2 Rupees per house, per season, or 4 Rs. in the year. The plough tax is paid at the rate of 4 Rs. (Dooranee,) per annum for each plough or Co.'s Rs. 3-11.

Formerly taken from cultivators also, but abolished last year, by order, causing a loss of Rs. 300 in this village alone.

The goat and sheep tax is paid at the rate of 1 Rupee per season, or 2 per annum for each 20 horns.

Known as "chepl-o-ek."

Khaja Mohomed Khan generally sub-rented Luchee. The Lessee took  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce, and in addition Rs. 360 ("undaz.")

The share of the camel and horse tax fell on the Cultivators

In addition to Rs. 2,437-8, the former revenue of Luchee, including both the Government dues, and the Kardar's, Sumund Khan of Luchee offered an extra sum of Rs. 470-6 to Khaja Mohomed Khan, for the sub-lease of the village for the year 1850, and obtained the contract; but it seldom occurs that a middleman steps in between the Kardar and lumberdars as in the case of Luchee.

In the Khoorum Tupah, Ismail Khail and Sodhul may be taken as fair samples :—

## ISMAIL KHAIL.

|                                      |     |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Land Revenue, ... ..                 | 283 | 0 | 0 |
| Undaz, ... ..                        | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| Share of Camel and horse tax, ... .. | 16  | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... ..                         | 417 | 0 | 0 |

*Additional Taxes hitherto levied.*

|                                 |    |   |   |
|---------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Muhaputee and Foujdaree. ... .. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Furashee, ... ..                | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Munshi, ... ..                  | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Shgahassee, ... ..              | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Naziree, ... ..                 | 2  | 0 | 0 |

Excavators of Salt at the Marriage tax (kut  
Jutta mine which is adjacent to Ismail Khail. Khodai).

|                             |     |    |   |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|---|
| ... ..                      | 3   |    |   |
| Tax on salt mines, .. ..    | 55  | 0  | 0 |
| Pushum or Wool tax., ... .. | 2   | 13 | 0 |
| Total, ... ..               | 101 | 13 | 0 |

## SODHUL.

|  |     |   |   |
|--|-----|---|---|
| Land Revenue..., ... ..                | 86  | 0 | 0 |
| Undaz, ... ..                          | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Share of Camel and horse taxes, ... .. | 30  | 0 | 0 |
| Plough tax, .. ..                      | 42  | 0 | 0 |
| No house tax, ... ..                   |     |   |   |
| Total, .. ..                           | 288 | 0 | 0 |

*Additional Taxes hitherto levied.*

|                              |     |    |    |   |
|------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|
| Muhaputee, .. .. .           | Rs. | 6  | 8  | 0 |
| Tukhminun, ... .. .          |     | 6  | 0  | 0 |
| Furashee, ... .. .           |     | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Munshi, ... .. .             |     | 4  | 8  | 0 |
| Shughassee, ... .. .         |     | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Nazir, ... .. .              |     | 2  | 0  | 0 |
| Pushum or wool tax, ... .. . |     | 1  | 11 | 0 |
| Total                        |     | 24 | 11 | 0 |

Total of Receipts, .. .. . 312 11 0

The above Villages are never sub-rented.

## TUPAH TEREH, VILLAGE KURBAGHA.

|                              |       |   |   |
|------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| Revenue, ... .. .            | 687   | 0 | 0 |
| Undaz, ... .. .              | 140   | 0 | 0 |
| Share of camel tax, ... .. . | 198   | 0 | 0 |
| Total                        | 1,025 | 0 | 0 |

*Additional Taxes.*

|                      |     |   |   |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| Muhaputee, ... .. .  | 104 | 0 | 0 |
| Furashee, ... .. .   | 1   | 8 | 0 |
| Munshi, ... .. .     | 17  | 0 | 0 |
| Shaghassee, ... .. . | 2   | 0 | 0 |
| Naziree, ... .. .    | 4   | 0 | 0 |
| Total                | 128 | 8 | 0 |

Total of Receipts :. . . . Rupees, 1,153 8 0

## VILLAGE MUKHOREE.

\* Calculated at.

1.5 of the produce.

\*Revenue, ... .. 413 0 0

No undaz levied. ... ..

Share of camel tax, .. ... .. 33 0 0

House tax, .. ... .. 35 0 0

Sheep and goat tax, (Cheyl o ek,) .. 24 0 0

---

Total 505 0 0
*Additional Taxes.*

Kotwalee, ... .. 1 8 0

Muhuputee, ... .. 54 4 0

Tukhminun, ... .. 6 0 0

Furashee, ... .. 0 13 0

Munshi, ... .. 14 8 0

Shughassee, .. ... .. 1 4 0

Naziree, ... .. 2 0 0

Marriage tax, ... .. 4 0 0

Pushum, or wool, Tax, ... .. 2 0 0

---

Total, ... 86 5 0

---

Total of receipts, ... .. 591 5 0

## TUPAH CHOUNTRA.

In this Tupah, the land Revenue appears never to have been fixed according to the produce of the year, but to have been calculated by what the Khutuks call "Loogahs," and I am given to understand, that the same custom obtains in the Khalsa



Tupah of the Peshawur District in the Urmur Villages. Loogah, in Pushtoo, signifies smoke, and the custom appears to have descended from a very barbarous time, when the ruling power took revenue from any one from whose house smoke issued, it being presumed, that as the owner could cook a dinner, he could afford to pay revenue also. Formerly there are said to have been 1000 Loogahs paying 15 Rs. per season, or 30 per annum. The Loogahs have now risen to Rs. 26 per season. This rate has been established about four years, but only 483 Loogahs pay revenue to the Kardars. The remaining ones are either taken by the headmen of villages, or have been deserted. In former years the Loogahs diminished in number occasionally, when a powerful village, such as Bahadur Khail, pretended that a number of its Loogahs were deserted. If the opportunity chosen was a good one, and the Kardar felt himself unable to coerce the refractory village, he had to content himself with the number of Loogahs dictated by the villagers. Luthummer is an instance in point; one of the largest and most prosperous villages of the district, it pays 200 Rs. per annum. There is a fort at Luthummer now, (garrisoned from Bunnoo) and the village is perhaps better under control than many of its neighbours, but formerly the Kardar had little power over it. Its proximity to the Wuzeerce hills, and Thul, rendering flight easy on any extra demand being made, unless, which is not improbable, the village could have resisted the Kardar's soldiers. Akora, is one of the principal villages of this Tupah and pays :—

|                            |         |   |   |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---|
| Revenue, ... ..            | Rs. 701 | 0 | 0 |
| Undaz, ... ..              | ... 160 | 0 | 0 |
| Share of camel tax, ... .. | ... 21  | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep and Goat tax, ... .. | .. 63   | 0 | 0 |

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Total, 945

*Additional Taxes.*

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Kotwali, ... ..   | Rs. 2 4 0                       |
| * Taken hitherto from<br>Hindoos at the rate of<br>Rs. 2 per season for protec-<br>tion and toleration. | Muhuputee and Foujdaree, 83 0 0 |
|   | * Tax on Hindoos, ... 8 0 0     |
|   | Furashee, ... 1 6 0             |
| Niabut, ... ..  | 56 0 0                          |
| Shaghassee, ... ..  | 2 4 0                           |
| Marriage tax, ... ..  | 7 8 0                           |
| <hr/>   |                                 |
|   | Total, 160 6 6                  |
| <hr/>   |                                 |

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Total of Receipts, ... .. | 1,105 6 0 |
|---------------------------|-----------|

In the contract paper of the year 1850, the Kardar rates the Government Revenue of the Chountra Tuppah at—

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
|                  | Rs. 11,431 |
| Add Extra Taxes, | 2,298      |
| <hr/>            |            |
| Total            | 13,729     |

From this, it is clear, that the profit of the Contractor in this Tuppah alone, is considerable, for 483 Loogahs at 26 Rs. (Dooranee,) per season, gives Rupees 25,116 Dooranee, or Co.'s Rs. 20,833.

Presuming that the Board will not sanction henceforward the collection by Khoaja Mohomed Khan, of the additional taxes, detailed in the foregoing accounts, I venture to express an opinion that the total abolition of these taxes would tend to lessen considerably the influence of the Khan, and I would with deference suggest, that some equivalent should be substituted.

The Khutuks, as a tribe, have behaved themselves in a very orderly manner since annexation, the only villages that have given trouble being Bahadur Khail, and Durvesh Khail, lying close together on the Wuzzeeree Border, and Dullum on the Border of the independant Bungushes.

The Kurrdar, Khaja Mohomed Khan, has occasionally had a difficult part to play; one in which his sincerity has often been doubted, and such a man must have many enemies ready to spread reports unfavorable to him; but I agree with Major Taylor in believing, that he is true to us, or at all events, that he feels his interests are bound up with ours.

I prefer the Khutuks as a race to the Bungushes of this valley. From having been brought less in contact with the Doorancees, they are less cringing and deceitful, while as fighting men they bear a higher character. The salt-mines of the Khutuk hills, have been already roughly reported on by myself. on a former occasion, more fully so by Mr. Carne, I believe, and Major Taylor has from time to time kept the Board cognizant of the measures in force regarding them.

(Signed)

F. R. POLLOCK,

*Asst. Commissioner.*

No. V.

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REPORT ON THE EASTERN KHUTUK

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BY LIEUT. H. B. LUMSDEN,  
*Officiating Deputy Commissioner.*

*Dated, June 11th*

In the report lately furnished by Lieutenant  
Lient. Pollock's Report on the Western Khutuk Tribes  
the Western Khutuks. History of the Chiefs of the

Khutuk, has been given, and that account is corroborated  
every particular by the evidence of the Eastern Khutuks.  
therefore only necessary to point out where the families  
off, and to take up the history of the Eastern portion  
from that date. I will however first give a sketch of the  
graphical position and general features of the country  
this remarkable people.

2.—The Eastern Khutuks extend from Kila  
Geographical Position. the right bank of the Indus  
Atok to Shaddeepoor, a distance of about 50 miles down the  
Indus river, and from the Indus Westward 25 miles to the  
Indus confines.

3.—The country consists of a Valley seven miles wide, 15 miles long, intersected by endless ravines and completely choked by almost impenetrable thorn jungle. This is surrounded by a perfect jumble of broken rugged hills with narrow jungle gorges separating them. The valley first mentioned is called the Khura Jungle, and the remaining hill portion, is where the greater number of Villages are situated; there is however a narrow strip of more promising country, close along the banks of the Indus, but it does not, at any point, extend more than two miles inland.

4.—The Khutuks are divided into four distinct classes. Sub-division of the Tribe. The Khan Khail, or relatives of the Khans themselves; Fuqueer Khail; the Kaka Khail, and the people of the country generally.

The Fuqueer Khail are the lineal descendants of the elder brother of the celebrated Khooshal Khan; he resigned the Chiefship to Khushceal Khan, and turned Fuqueer at the bidding of a celebrated Khutuk saint named Shaik Rahum Rao. This Act of self devotion has gained a character of great sanctity for his descendants, and the Fuqueer Khail have generally been made the guardians of the wealth of the clans, when family feuds rendered it advisable to find a safe repository for valuables.

5.—The Kaka Khail are the descendants of the Saint above alluded to, Shaik Rahum Rao, whose shrine is at Zearut, about 7 miles S. W. of Nowshera. Many marvels are told of this Saint; he is said to have brought dead men to life, likewise animals, and to this day sick people of every tribe are carried very long distances to his shrine, and are said to recover after all medical treatment has been found useless; a sick horse or hawk is sure even to find its way to Zearut; this character for sanctity among the Kaka Khail is patent with all the

Pathan tribes even in Swat, Boner, Bajour and Afghanistan. A wild Afreedee would sooner "rob a Church" than touch the property of a Khaka Khail. The tribe has not been slow in finding out the great advantages, which such a feeling gives them, and now almost monopolize the trade with tribes north of the Peshawur valley, as well as holding extensive dealings with Afghanistan and Kashmere.

6.—The condition of the remainder of the Khutuks is the Condition of the People lowest point of poverty at which people generally. can exist, and the greater part of them eke out their existence on the proceeds of the sale of firewood cut in the Khura jungle, and carried to the Peshawur market, but the price of which is kept down at a very low rate by extensive Afreedee competition. The quantity of land under cultivation is very limited, and its qualities the very worst, being in most instances dry gravel and stone. Large flocks of goats, however, are to be seen about most Villages, and the cattle are generally in good condition and nearly all broken into carrying loads.

7.—Appendix A will show the number of Villages under Khutuk Villages under each each Khan, with their value as given by the Khutuk Tus-soldar, and which I consider to be pretty correct; it must however, be borne in mind, that the present report has not reference to the plain portion of Khutuk, annexed by the Sikhs, and which has become an integral portion of the Peshawur District.

8.—The Eastern and Western Khutuk appear originally Connections between E. to have formed one large clan, under a single powerful chief, all the higher offices about him being filled by his brothers and relations. As the influence of the clan declined, the authority of this chief also sunk with it, and family discord soon led to permanent.

9.—The last chief who held sway over the entire clan was Sirdar Surfuraz Khan, who had his Head Quarters at Akorah, sending his younger brother Shahbaz Khan to govern Terec.

Surfuraz Khan had a large family, but the men of note among them were Nooroolla and Asuf Khan: the latter succeeded to the leadership of the Eastern Khutuks *only* Nooroolla had many sons; a younger one, named Feroze Khan, accompanied some Dooranee troops to Kashmeer and gained credit, as well as considerable influence, with the Governor of Peshawur; this he exerted on his return home against his Uncle Asuf Khan, driving him out of the country to find an Asylum in Ensoofzaie, where his descendants are to be found to this day. Feroze Khan was succeeded by his son Abas Khan who was in possession, when the Sikhs added Peshawur to the Khalsa rule. At Maharaja Runjeet Singh's crossing the Indus his life was, on one occasion, saved by Abas Khan, and the Maharaja in return for the service confirmed him in his Khanship, exchanging turbans with him in token of friendship. The Barukzye rulers of Peshawur, hearing of this circumstance, became jealous of Abas Khan's influence, and determined on his destruction. They sent Alum Khan, Orukzye, with a deputation of Greybeards, to invite Abas Khan to Peshawur; he accompanied Alum Khan to the capital where he was imprisoned by Yar Mahomed Khan, Barukzye, and shortly afterwards poisoned. It is said that the Kaka Khail offered to purchase Abas Khan's freedom at his weight in gold, but the offer was refused. Abas Khan had a brother Khuwas Khan, who was murdered by the present Afzul Khan, and Afzul Khan's Father Nujuf Khan, was murdered in return by Khuwas Khan's sons, who are now taking refuge in Swat.

10.—The Sikhs resumed all the plain and valuable portions of Khutuk, leaving the heads of

the tribes the hills only for their maintenance, and on condition of their keeping open the Attok road, where it passes through their boundary. This Jagheer was divided between Khuwas Khan and Jafir Khan, and subsequently Khuwas Khan's portion was made over to Nujuf Khan.

General Avitabile frequently shifted the ownership of these grants, sometimes combining the two under one head, and again restoring them to the original holders as policy, or convenience, seemed to dictate. Ultimately they reverted to Nujuf Khan and Jafir Khan, the latter was at one time reduced to the condition of a mere Jemadar of Suwars in Major Mackeson's escort, on Rupees 50 per mensem.

11.—After Nujuf Khan was murdered in the heart of the Afzul Khan. Dooranee camp, his son Afzul Khan was installed in his father's position by the Ameer Dost-Mahomed Khan, while that worthy was last at Peshawur, and Colonel Lawrence was a prisoner in the Sikh camp.

12.—There have been so many murders among the heads of this clan, since the Khalsa rule first extended to Peshawur, that it is impossible to follow all the changes in the different branches of the family, and I have therefore contented myself with accounting for those individuals only, who are directly connected with the history of the present holders of the Khanship.

Appendix B. is a Genealogical tree showing the connection between the different individuals of the clan, alluded to in my narrative.

13.—Nujuf and Jafir Khan's Jagheers were valued, nominally, at Rupees 5,000 per annum, each including certain transit and Ferry dues on the Indus. The accounts of these collections are entirely in



the hands of the Khans, and when called on for a statement of them, the Khans explained that the accounts had unfortunately been destroyed by a fire. In my opinion the facts of the case are that Rs. 5,000 was only the Sikh valuation of the grant, but that it never yielded that sum, and that the Khans having lost something considerable by the abolition of the transit duties are anxious to make the most of the opportunity for claiming compensation at the computed value of their grants.

14.—It is stated by the Khans that, during the Khalsa Protective Posts Establishment rule, they were not called on to furnish guards for the protection of the Atok and Peshawur Road but were only held responsible for all robberies, which took place on their beat.

On Colonel Lawrence taking charge of the district, several of these mishaps occurring, he obliged the Khans to place the present posts along the road, leaving them to pay their people so employed.

15.—The present Khans are not on good terms with each other, and generally thought lightly of by men of rank in the Peshawur District.

16.—Afzul Khan is a man of no head, and utterly destitute of personal courage; he would rather make his Jagheer a present to the Afreedees, than risk his head in its defence. His portion of the grant borders on the Jowakee Afreedees, who are driving him inch by inch from his best village lands, though had the Khutuks a man of spirit at their head, they could defy all the Afreedees combined. The cold blooded murder of his Uncle Khuwas Khan is a deep stain on the character of Afzul Khan, as his only motive was self aggrandisement.

17.—Jafir Khan, though possessed of more cunning than Jafir Khan. his relative Afzul Khan, is an inveterate intriguer, and has a most unenviable notoriety for dishonesty in the district. When Chuttur Singh arrived on the banks of the Indus, this chief played Colonel Lawrence false, and rendered valuable assistance to the Sikh cause during the siege of Atok, taking rather a prominent part in the secret negotiation between the Dooranees and Major Herbert's Mahomedan Garrison for the evacuation of the Fort. The conduct of this chief was not made the subject of investigation on the return of the British to Peshawur, as there were many more important points to be arranged, such as the disaffection of the Jowabee and Hunsain Khail tribes, and the subsequent disturbances in the Kohat pass ; to have meddled with this chief at such a crisis, would have been highly impolitic. Such is the past history of these Jagheers, and the characters of the present chiefs.

18.—The question now arises as to what is the best line of Future treatment of these chiefs. policy to be followed in future, in regard to Afzul Khan and Jafir Khan's Jagheers. I would gladly refrain from giving any opinion on the subject, and leave the officer, who will shortly relieve me of the charge of the frontier, free to choose his own method of treatment, but possibly the Board may consider it necessary that something definite at once be settled with regard to these grants ; and, as my opinion has been called for, I here give it, though with great diffidence.

That Afzul Khan, is ill-qualified for his present position from want of manly spirit, and that Jafir Khan, has played rogue and traitor, is very evident. There are only two ways that I can see of dealing with the case, either to forgive the past and make it the interest, as well as give the Khans the power, of doing their duty for the future ; or to put them aside depriving them of all power of doing mischief, and to install in their room people both able and willing to do us service. It must,

however, be borne in mind that these Jagheers are situated on our main line of communication with Lahore, and in a country almost impassable for Regular Troops ; and that Jafir Khan, although unable to stand before us for a moment, might, when our hands were fully occupied elsewhere, give us annoyance, if so inclined. The Geedur Gullee is a portion of his Jagheer, and would yield a secure line of retreat for parties plundering in the direction of Khairabad and Akorah. From the above, it would seem only prudent to set aside both Khans, placing trustworthy men in their room. Should the Board come to this conclusion, it would be as well to remove them from the district, giving them a small maintenance. The two grants should then be amalgamated under one head which combination of the clan would enable the new chief to interpose a very effective bar against Afreedee encroachments in this quarter.

19.—On the other hand, the length of time that has elapsed since the annexation of the Punjab ; the great difficulty and risk attending the sudden removal of the heads of a half civilized tribe, as well as the general distrust which such a measure is calculated to produce in the minds of the surrounding chiefs, are strong arguments for giving the present occupants of the khanship another trial.

20.—It must be borne in mind that the abolition of transit duties by the late Sikh Durbar materially reduce the income of these chiefs, giving them no cause to wish for British supremacy ; and it is not to be wondered at that, when the British cause was to the eyes of a Native Chief so desperate, and the British representative at Peshawur had been carried off by a Sikh rabble with impunity, that these Khans, having no reason to like us, should shift their sail to the apparent direction of the breeze, and choose for themselves the stronger side.

21.—There is little probability of our being again circumstanced as in the commencement of the last Sikh campaign, and

even were an opportunity given for Jafir Khan, to misbehave, he is too insignificant a personage to give much uneasiness, when considering matters in the extensive scale which the supposition of such a contingency involves; his want of personal courage is a strong safeguard against his doing any thing rashly; he would be more easily overawed than most of the Peshawur Chiefs, and were we to make it his interest to do good service, there is no good ground for supposing that he would not go as far with us as he did against us when differently circumstanced. I incline to the latter view of the case, and would recommend to the Board to uphold these Jagheers, as far as the land Revenue goes, granting compensation in cash to the extent of the losses sustained by the removal of the transit duties. As these cannot now be correctly ascertained, I would assume that the original grant was, as stated, Rupees 500 per annum for each estate, or Rs. 10,000 per annum in the aggregate; these however should be subject to the deduction of the pay of guards in the Khutuk Territory; these guards should be in future under the direct control of the Peshawur authorities, as far as payment is concerned, though I would allow the Khans to nominate their own men in order to keep up the feeling of responsibility.

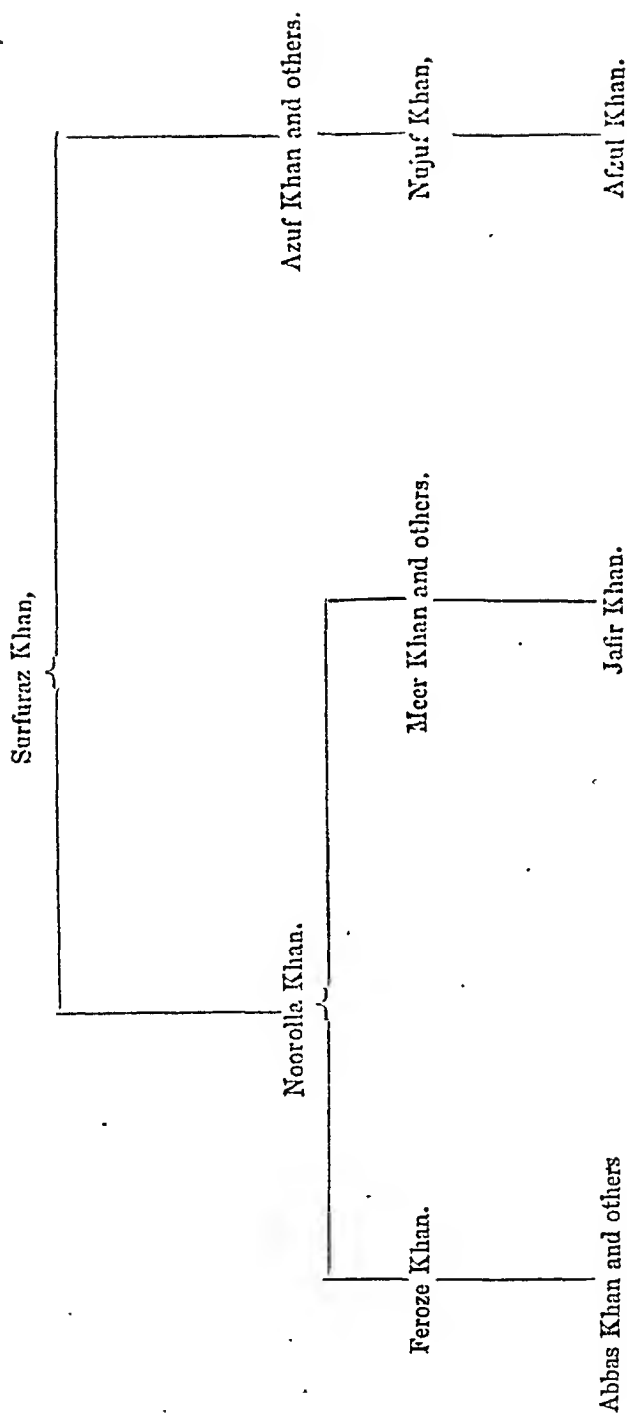
Afzul Khan should be made particularly responsible for all Afzul Khan. Afreedee encroachments on his Jagheer, and be distinctly told that the liberality of Government was extended to him in consideration of his having this duty to perform.

(Signed) H. B. LUMSDEN, *Lieut.,*  
*Offg. Deputy Commissioner.*

*Peshawur, 11th June, 1851.*



# APPENDIX B.



(Sd.) H. B. LUMSDEN, Lieut.

*Offg. Deputy Commissioner.*

*Deputy Commr. Office,  
Peshawar, 11th June, 1852.*



Land Revenue.

Zafr Khan's villages as given by his Naib

| No. | Name of Village.                      | Amount.          | REMARKS.   |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1   | Sujunder and Bati, .....              | 206 6 6          | The total Rupees 2,178 3 3 was made up by the Khan to Rs. 5,000 0 0 by cesses, fines, &c., of which he renders no account. |
| 2   | Bagh, .....                           | 97 9 9           |  |
| 3   | Khawa, .....                          | 91 9 0           |  |
| 4   | Ton, .....                            | 43 11 0          |  |
| 5   | Amanpura, .....                       | 71 6 0           |  |
| 6   | Ghurreepoora, .....                   | 126 15 0         |  |
| 7   | Jubbee, .....                         | 515 9 0          |  |
| 8   | Mundoorree, .....                     | 541 1 0          |  |
| 9   | Durwazee, .....                       | 132 11 0         |  |
| 10  | Chorparree, .....                     | 72 0 0           |  |
| 11  | Hissar Gunj, .....                    | 60 4 0           |  |
| 12  | Jugurce and Gunnat with Darura, ..... | 173 11 0         |  |
|     |                                       | Total, 2,178 3 3 |  |

Dy. Commissioner's Office,

Peshawur,

The 11th June, 1851.

(Signed) H. B. Lumsden, Lieutenant,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner.